THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM,.....EDITOR
R. D. THOMPSON,.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy,.....5 Cts.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week,).....25 Cts.
Mail Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

What Will Sherman Do Next?

The taking of Savannah by General SHERMAN was, doubtless, only one of a series of movements forming part of a plan previously decided upon, the details of which were known only to General GRANT, further instructions to SHERMAN to be given him as soon as he should reach his present position. Whether the escape of HARDEE and his army, under cover of night, may have impaired this plan, or caused a variation in the execution of its further details is, of course, unknown to any but those whose duty it is to know, and to keep sacred what they do know. We know SHERMAN does not intend to remain at Savannah. Where then will he go next? Or what point will he assail next? To take Charleston is a necessity. To hold the whole State of Georgia is a necessity also, and to this end Augusta is of great importance,—of greater importance to the rebels than Charleston. It is not improbable that SHERMAN may direct a column against Charleston, while he proceeds with another upon Augusta, leaving Savannah garrisoned by FOSTER. This would give him Augusta for a base, while the railroad between that city and Savannah could be put in good running order. From Augusta he can march upon Charleston, while his other column is approaching the same point from Savannah. For the present, however, it does not appear that Charleston is of much importance, beyond the fact that the Rebels will hold it as long as they can consistently with the demands of Wilmington. If Wilmington should be in great danger, it is not improbable that even Charleston might be evacuated for the purpose of enabling the Rebels to strengthen the former place, as it is the most valuable to them, being their grand port of entry. One object of SHERMAN, then, will be to prevent Wilmington being reinforced in that way, at the same time keeping Charleston secure. In this way we may calculate upon the legitimate fruits of SHERMAN'S march upon Savannah.

Petroleum Excitement in New Jersey.

We learn from New York *Commercial Advertiser*, of Wednesday, that within the past week it has been discovered that real petroleum exists in New Jersey, on the western slope of the Palisades, commencing north of Hoboken, and extending up as far as Piedmont. It is alleged that this section of country is directly in the strata of the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and the result thus far is, that all the inhabitants owning property in that section have suddenly been seized with the "oil fever," and real estate has, as a matter of course, suddenly increased in price.

It appears that about three miles and a half north of Hoboken there is a bubbling spring on the farm of Mr. Shenkiebaum, which has been used for a long time for medicinal purposes. Many persons, residents of New York, who have partaken of the water of this spring, will remember that, beside a strong taste of sulphuretted hydrogen, the water also bore with it a perceptible flavor of coleanic acid, decidedly disagreeable to the taste.

On Friday last a number of oil experts took occasion to visit Mr. Shenkiebaum, and during the day went to the spring and partook of the water. They soon after informed that gentleman that the water gave unmistakable evidence of petroleum, and after further investigation of the premises, which they made, they came to the conclusion that there existed a large coal field, running along the Western slope of the Palisades.

A number of excavations have already been made, and the first layer of earth is nearly white in color. Next below this this is found loose gravelly matter, of a dirty-gray color, which is said by those who have had experience in boring for oil to be the very best indication of the existence of petroleum.

Further investigations are being made, the results of which will be made known in due season.

Late News Items.

The number of hogs packed at Chicago this year, up to December 24, is estimated at 577,920, against 367,100 to same date last year, and 402,570 in 1862. The receipts of Cincinnati to date foot up 368,728 against 307,560 in 1863. Three hundred and sixty-two vessels are laid up at the Chicago wharves for the winter. They are classified as follows: Steamers, 4; propellers, 13; barks, 45; brigs, 19; schooners, 144; scows, 27; tugs and canal boats, 80.

The newspaper organ of the Canadian Prime Minister advocates the passage of an alien bill at the next session of Parliament, the design of which is said to be the expulsion of the Southern sympathizers from the Province.

Hon. David Sherman Boardman, since the death of Father Waldo, the oldest graduate of Yale College, died on Dec. 2, at New Milford, Conn. He was born in December, 1768, graduated at Yale College in 1793, was admitted to the bar in 1795, and speedily took rank among the foremost lawyers of his State. His recollection of events in Revolutionary times was exceedingly distinct and accurate.

On last Thursday morning, about ten o'clock, a fire broke out in Titusville, Pa., on the corner of the street opposite the Petroleum Bank, and raged with great fury for nearly two hours. The citizens of the place had, a short time previously, invested a few thousand dollars in a fire engine, but on this occasion it could not be made to work for a long time, and then refused to be warmed into action, but all to no purpose. Finally, it was taken in charge by a gentleman who succeeded in bringing the machine into action exactly in time to save the town from being reduced to ashes. Great consternation prevailed among the thousands present. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

They have set up a twelve-inch steam-whistle at the locomotive works in Manchester, England, which, it is said, can be heard ten miles, and has a very decided effect upon the sleepers in the morning.

Since the close of navigation there has been a very sudden and great fall of water in all the lakes situated nearest the seaboard. It is said that during twenty-four hours the water in Lake Michigan fell over two feet, and the water is now lower in the river and lakes at Chicago than it has ever been known to be before. In the river the water is now between three and four feet lower than the average water of the during the summer.

Recent events in the Canadas and along the frontier, which are familiar to the public, are resulting in the stationing of troops along the border. The Canadian authorities, in addition to the regular force, have called for thirty companies of volunteer militia. Thirteen of these are to be raised in Lower and seventeen in Upper Canada. These companies are for immediate duty at different points along the Southern border of Canada. In addition to these preparations, the Governor General of Canada, with the provisions of what is known as the Service Militia Act, has ordered a draft. Sixty-one battalions are to be drafted in Upper Canada, and fifty-one in Lower Canada. Each battalions are to consist of 795 men each, and are drafted for three years' service. If the law is fully carried out, 48,495 will be drafted in Upper Canada, and 40,545 in Lower Canada. This force, exclusive of the volunteers already organized, would therefore amount to 89,040, or, with officers, to more than 100,000.

A new bishop has been added to the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country. Rev. Dr. Vail, rector of Trinity Church, Muscatine, Iowa, was lately, in that place, consecrated as bishop of Kansas. Bishops Bedell, Whitehouse, and Lee (of Iowa) officiated, the latter preaching the consecrating sermon.

The shoe business in Lynn, though still continuing dull, has somewhat improved within a few months. A great number of workmen from Maine and from the South Shore have been out of employ during the year past and most of them had returned home. These are now beginning to return. Nearly all the shops are doing something, and it is hoped that another season may find work abundant.—*Boston Journal.*

The Quebec *Chronicle* of the 23d inst. is struggling with the telegraphic dispatches, and endeavoring to convince its readers that Hood has not retreated from Nashville. We advise the hypercritical editor of that hyperborean journal, in his own language, to patiently wait "till the truth has worked its own end by a disclosure of the whole reality."

Captain Grant, of the 19th Wisconsin, who escaped from Columbia, South Carolina, arrived at Cincinnati via Knoxville, Tennessee, and reports North-west Carolina full of Unionists, living in the woods and caves, and leading a very wild life. He organized and brought out a company of one hundred men.

A horrible murder was committed at Deerfield, Warren county, Ohio, on Monday night. Harry and Alice Roosa, children, and Jesse Cousens, the hired servant, were killed, and Frances Roosa, a girl, mortally, and Mrs. Sarah Roosa, mother, dangerously wounded. The father of the family is an inmate of the Insane Asylum at Dayton, and is suspected of the murder, though his wife says it was not him. It was a most brutal murder. A reward of one thousand dollars is offered for the apprehension of the murderer.

A package of Quartermaster's vouchers, amounting to nearly two hundred thousand dollars, approved and issued by Captain J. C. Crane, Quartermaster at Nashville, was taken from the train captured by the rebels on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, on the 23d. They are in favor of parties in Cincinnati, Buffalo, Chicago, Michigan City, Albany, Boston, Philadelphia and New York. Adams Express Company notifies the public not to negotiate or receive them.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1864. NO. 93

FREEDMANS' AID COMMISSION.

Permanent Organization of a Western Association—Speeches of J. M. McKim, Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, Rev. Phillips Brooks, and Others.

A large and influential meeting of our citizens was held last night in the Second Presbyterian Church, Penn street, on behalf the Freedmans' Aid Association. Although the weather was very inclement, the great and rapidly growing interest felt in the great enterprise of educating and preparing four millions of bondmen for the enjoyment of liberty, induced a very large attendance of our leading citizens, many of whose names are ever found in the list of our public charities, and who, in this interesting enterprise, expect and will find a broad field for their benevolent and philanthropic effort.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Howard, Hon. Thomas M. Howe was called to preside over the meeting.

In taking the chair, Mr. Howe remarked that in view of the importance of the occasion which had called them together, it was eminently fit that the exercises should be commenced by prayer, and called upon Rev. Dr. Preston to offer up prayer.

The reverend and venerable gentleman made a brief and appropriate appeal to the throne of grace for the blessing of God upon the enterprise, to promote which they had assembled; thanked God for the victories vouchsafed our triumphant armies ove armed rebellion, and for the certain uprooting of human slavery in our land, and concluded with the Lord's prayer.

The organization of the meeting was then completed by the election of Dr. C. G. Hussey and Dr. Thomas F. Dale as Vice Presidents, and G. Follansbee as Secretary.

Mr. Howe made a brief introductory speech, in which he referred to what had been done since the meeting held in Concert Hall a few weeks since. That meeting had been addressed by three distinguished gentlemen from Philadelphia, who came here to awaken some interest in the important subject of the Freedman's Association, and he would say to those gentlemen that not a little interest had been excited. The Committee appointed at that meeting had faithfully attended to their duty, and had prepared a plan of organization which would be submitted to their meeting. Distinguished gentlemen interested in the great work under consideration had risked a second journey to our city to still further arouse the people in this matter, and would address the meeting. The plan adopted by the committee was a comprehensive one; it took take in the whole people, without relation to sect or condition. He suggested that at this stage of the proceedings, perhaps, was the proper time to submit the result of the Committee's labors.

E. H. Irish, Esq., on behalf of the Committee, read the subjoined Constitution of the Freedmen's Aid Commission:

Constitution of the Freedmen's Aid Commission of Western Pennsylvania and Adjacent Parts of Ohio and West Virginia.

ARTICLE I.

This Association shall be called *The Freedmen's Aid Commission of Western Pennsylvania and Adjacent Parts of Ohio and West Virginia*, and any person may become a member of the same by making a contribution to its funds.

ARTICLE II.

The objects of this Commission shall be to raise means for the physical relief, the mental and religious education, and the general improvement and elevation of the colored people who have been or may be emancipated in the United States.

ARTICLE III.

The officers of this Commission shall be a President, four Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary and a Treasurer, who, together with the above five other members of the Association, shall constitute a Board of Directors, and be responsible for the efficiency of the Commission.

ARTICLE IV.

Whenever any auxiliary Association organized, or to be organized, within the district of country embraced by this commission shall desire to be recognized Secretary the fact of such organization, with the names of its officers, the President of such auxiliary association shall become *ex officio* a member of the board of directors of this commission, in addition to the number already provided for in the foregoing article.

ARTICLE V.

The Board of Directors shall meet on the first Tuesday of every month, and five of their number shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE VI.

There shall be an Executive Committee, consisting of the Secretaries and appointed by the Board of Directors, who shall purchase and have charge of the forwarding of all goods for the benefit of the Freed people, and who, together with the Board of Directors, shall appoint teachers to labor among them.

ARTICLE VII.

There shall be an annual meeting of the Commission held on the second Tuesday of December, at which time the annual reports of the Directors, Executive Committee and Treasurer shall be presented, the officers elected, and any other business transacted.

ARTICLE VIII.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury except upon an appropriation voted by the Board of Directors, and the warrants for the same shall be signed by the President and countersigned by the Recording Secretary.

ARTICLE IX.

The Board of Directors shall have power and authority to fill all vacancies occurring between the annual meetings of the Commission, and to enact such by-laws as may deem expedient for carrying out the object, and for the proper management of the business of the Commission.

ARTICLE X.

This constitution may be amended at any general meeting of the Commission by consent of two-thirds of the members present, provided public notice of such meeting shall have been duly given.

On motion of Dr. Howard, the constitution was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Howard moved that a committee of three be appointed to report permanent officers for the Commission, which motion prevailed, and Wm. Bakewell, Rev. John F. McLaren and Richard Edwards were appointed said committee.

J. Miller McKim, Esq., Secretary of the Philadelphia Freedmen's Aid and Relief Association, was introduced, and, on taking the platform, entertained the audience with the history of the Association and its operations. Himself and those with him had been asked to come here to widen and deepen the interest in the cause of the freedman—which is the cause of the white man and of our government and kind. In alluding to the organization of the Philadelphia Freedmen's Association he remarked that it was founded on true religion but was not sectarian, and was free from political affinities. It was a comprehensive system for the education and relief of the bond made free. He gave a detailed history of the formation of the Association in November, 1861, and the cause which called it into existence, a synopsis of which has been already given in these columns. It will be remembered than when Admiral Dupont and General Sherman landed in Port Royal, in 1861, they found the rebellious owners of the soil had fled and left their negroes behind them. These negroes came flocking to the shore, some with bundles in their hands, others in rags, and all in need of supplies. The soldier in blue was to them an angel in white. Their condition was a pitiable one. The extremity and the appeal of the commanders of the army and navy for food and clothing was promptly responded to by Boston, New York and Philadelphia. The Freedmen's Association was then organized, and the material gifts were soon followed by teachers and superintendents sent out to educate them and organize them for labor. Mr. McKim eloquently referred to the glorious fruits of these first efforts of the Philadelphia Freedmen's Association, and said that then, in 1861, Sherman's Hundred Thousand, who occupy the Sea Islands, as their numbers have been increased by accretions from the main land, were as orderly, well behaved and industrious as any people in the country. No county in Pennsylvania had a better-behaved community, and they were a law-abiding and wealth-producing multitude of freemen.

He instanced one case, where Mr. Eustis a Southerner by birth, but a Northerner by education, and who is well known in the East, took possession of his master's estate in South Carolina, in 1861, and found thereupon seventeen negroes who were "laid by", as unfit for labor in the field. Mr. Eustis apportioned off a piece of land, and set these "laid by" negroes to work, and they not only raised sufficient to supply their own wants, but had some to sell. The negroes on the Sea Islands were not only self-supporting, but they were actually planters in their own behalf, and were making money. This was one of the results of the efforts of the Freedmen's Aid Society.

Mr. McKim had personally visited the Sea Islands to inquire into what had been done and what remained to do. To his mind slavery existed in a three-fold form in South Carolina, where the negroes were looked upon as no more than quadrupeds. Slavery had done its worst in the debasement of the domestic affairs and homely faces of the slaves were proof of it. If, then, these ignorant people can be elevated, the whole social problem would be solved. It has been solved by the labors of the Freedmen's Association, the mouths of gainsayers have been shut and the whole country almost was now in favor of emancipation.

Mr. McKim's visit to South Carolina satisfied him that the half was never known of this infamous system of human slavery. He was afraid to tell what he had seen, for fear of raising the cry of fanatic. He had seen scarred bodies, distorted limbs, and other enormities of the slave system, such as he had never dreamed of before. Mrs. Stowe's "Legree" was a humane man compared with him on whose plantation the freedman's schools were located. The Spanish Inquisition was mild in comparison with the system of American slavery, judging from its evils as he had seen them.

Marriage was never known or heard of among the slaves in the Sea Islands, and they actually herded together. Now, through the efforts of the Association, there was a new order of things. The intelligence of these people had been cultivated and educated, and the institution of marriage was religiously observed. The speaker gave incidents of how the freed girls write to their lovers in the army—that a religious spirit was breathed in these letters. The organization at the Sea Islands is now so complete, that the bureau there is self-supporting.

The Philadelphia Association had a three-fold field of operation—at Port Royal, in Tennessee and the Southwest, and in the District of Columbia and Maryland. At Nashville, Tenn., Mr. Wm. F. Mitchell was engaged in establishing schools and organizing the industry of the freed people. Schools had been established in Nashville, Murfreesboro, and as far South as Stevenson, Alabama. The freed people were getting along comfortably and prosperously in that department, but they had met with reverses lately. He spoke of Gen. Thomas' strategy in luring Hood on towards Nashville, and how the latter had laid waste the accumulations of the freed people. They were driven from their homes, and they rushed into Nashville, where they now were without shelter and without clothing. He read a dispatch from Mr. Mitchell, received on Wednesday, which stated that blankets and clothing were wanted immediately as the people were dying. The citizens of Philadelphia immediately raised four thousand dollars worth of blankets and clothing, and shipped them by express to Nashville. Now that Hood has been beaten and crushed, chaos is disappearing and reorganization has been commenced.

Mr. McKim concluded by paying an eloquent tribute to the fidelity, ability, and christian virtues of the teachers in the employ of the Freedman's Association. The Philadelphia society was now engaged in selecting a corps of teachers for the Baltimore Freedman's Aid Society, which is composed of the cream of the moral and loyal population of that city. The Baltimore Society had organized with the determination to open a school at ever available point. The teachers were selected for their piety, ability, and the heart they had for the work. He highly extolled the ability and character of Miss Laura Towne, daughter of the late John A. Town, of this city, who had been laboring in behalf of the Philadelphia Association from the time of its organization. She was the pioneer teacher, and he could say she was peerless in her vocation, and a noble missionary in every respect. She had refused to be reimbursed, or even have her traveling expenses paid by the Association. All the teachers had nobly done their duty, and all were missionaries as Christianization followed their labors.

At the conclusion of Mr. McKim's very able and interesting address, Rev. Dr. Wheaton Smith, of Philadelphia, addressed the meeting in an eloquent appeal on behalf of the Association. He remarked that his predecessor had not exaggerated the facts in his statements. He did not think that the people of the western part of the State should share in the glorious results of the important work in hand and their co-operation was needed. The demand upon the Association was constantly increasing, for as our triumphant armies advanced thousands were made free. Gen. Sherman, in leading forth Cuyler's plantation in Georgia, had freed perhaps from ten thousand to fifteen thousand boudmen, and these would need education. He meant by education the literal acceptation of the term, and by the noble work had been accomplished, and the great success of the efforts already made, the fact was established beyond the intelligence of the freedmen could be brought out.

During his remarks, Doctor Smith related a few episodes of the war, which deeply affected his audience. One was bandaging the head of a man shot through both eyes, at Spotsylvania, the sufferer remarked that he would give another pair of eyes if he had them to the cause of his country. On the side of this man lay another shot through the head, and dead to the world; his great bosom heaving in the throes of death. When this man was placed in the ambulance, his foot touched and fell, and marked time as if still marching on. These incidents were related as exhibiting the spirit of the men who were fighting the battles of our country, and whose deeds were freeing the enslaved.

Dr. Smith read an extract of a letter from Mr. Mitchell, Superintendent at Nashville, in which he says twenty-five hundred freedmen, driven in by Hood's forces, were occupying five rooms, and the floors in either room. These people were without blankets, and in many cases without clothing. There was great suffering there, and their wants were pressing and imperative. Dr. Smith concluded his remarks by reciting an appropriate poem, written by Whittier.

The Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Philadelphia, was next introduced. He said that there was one great issue underlying the work contemplated by the Freedmen's Relief movement, and that was the duty in which we were called for the relief of the thousands of helpless black people who had been made free by the advance of our arms. This was the great question of the future of our country, a question which was waiting for us to answer by our co-operation in such movements as that, for the elevation of the black man and for the reconstruction of society on the basis of freedom. In the midst of a victorious winter, when Sherman leads his noble army through the heart of Georgia to where they meet the waves of the broad Atlantic; when our fleet is dashing into the rebel great port of entry—Wilmington; When Grant was waiting before Petersburg, ready to take it; when Thomas was leading his hosts to the banks of the Tennessee as he scattered the forces of the flying Hood as he leaves behind him, he says, duty must be engaged in the construction of society where it was needed, not leaving all the great work to do when the war was over. It had appeared to him that the people were in danger upon that false notion of waiting till the finishing up of the war, and the present setting of the military question for the opportunity to be afforded of seeking Freedom triumphant. There was danger in rejoicing over the death of Slavery just yet, and with weight of rejoicing Freedom might be buried, and hence it was important that we should understand for what we rejoiced, and how. Slavery was a great comprehensive system, and in order that Freedom might be triumphant it should comprehend a plan as great and as minute in all its details. This was necessary to establish a freedom under which the man could alone be said to be free—free in all his faculties and capacities. This was to his mind a magnificent idea, that we should understand Freedom at this time in the exercise of all the powers with which God had endowed man, of whatever complexion. This was the settlement of the very great work necessary to a permanent reconstruction of society. Emancipation of the negro must mean the free license to be all that God gave him the capacity for being. His whole being must be unrestricted in the exercise of other men. He must, like other men, be open to all the advantages he had the capacity to enjoy—all the opportunities he knew how to improve. He must be freed from all political, industrial, educational and religious restraints.

We could not be satisfied that the black man was free until we saw him standing by his brother politically. Had this been accomplished? If not, then we might be assured that the negro had not yet been made free. We should thank God for what had been done toward this work of freedom by previous acts of Congress, and by the advances of our armies, but we should not forget that Freedom could not exist so long as political prejudices were allowed to step in to prevent its progress. We should remember that in the South, after the war was over—after the slavery question was considered settled, influences would be at work to nullify all that the nation had done for the establishment of freedom. There were men in the South who would bring all their influence to bear against the legislation of Congress in reference to the rights of the black man. They would be found in Congress, contemn authority, by appealing to old prejudices and political affinities. It was our duty to take from them the power thus to act, and to see that the negro was invested with full political equality. How could the Government do this? He said that government was always a conservative power. Government was necessarily conservative except in times when extraordinary emergencies or circumstances called for prompt and extraordinary action. What was needed was such movements—organized movements, as were at work in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and which we were trying to have here in Pittsburgh. He had been to the schools in Washington and seen the way in which the blacks were being educated, their desire for instruction, and their comprehension of ideas. This was the way in which to prepare them for the full exercise of their freedom. Such men might rise into its blessings and be worthy of it. By this means we would be enabled to put forth specimens of what could be done done with the race—their adaptation to freedom. By this means Government would be induced, even compelled to take the highest ground in laying the foundations of freedom.

We should not dwell too much upon the negro's incapacity in his past history. This was an injustice that had been practiced to an extent which was altogether inexcusable. It had not been, as it could not be, the fault of the negro had been able, or that in the South he had presented any great capacity for the exercise of the faculties of mind. In the army, The race in America was almost brutish in ignorance, and it would be miraculous if they could know anything. Then he saw the negroes in their schools at Hilton Head, Hamptons, and Alabama. Hilton Head and Washington, they were stretching out their hands for spades, hoes and other implements to enable them to show what they could do. They could transfer the fold of freedom, and showed how encouragingly the work was going on. He then showed the failure which grew out of reference to the question of social equality. The position of the church on the anti-slavery question was then considered, and the responsibility of Christians and the Christian Church reviewed. He concluded with an appeal to the Christians of all denominations to come forward and help to cancel the debt we owed to the black people of the South.

Mr. Brunot moved that a subscription be opened on the spot. He wished he had the power to say all he had on his mind in reference to that subject. He coincided fully with all that had been said by the gentlemen who had addressed them. He hoped that Pittsburgh would be found side by side with our sister city Philadelphia.

The Rev. Dr. Howard in seconding the motion, said that his only regret was that he was too poor to do all that he would like to do for this movement. If he had $10,000 he would willingly give it for the redemption of the Freedmen.

The motion was adopted.

The following subscriptions were announced:

Dr. C. G. Hussey	$1000
James Park, Jr.	100
Felix R. Brunot	500
Thomas M. Howe	500

Wm. Bakewell, Esq., from the Committee of Arrangements, reported the following officers for the Association:

PRESIDENT—C. G. Hussey.

VICE PRESIDENTS—Thomas Bakewell, Hon. Thomas M. Howe, William Thaw, Felix R. Brunot.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. J. B. Clark.
Recording Secretary—E. A. Irish.
Treasurer—Allen Kramer.

DIRECTORS.

Rev W D Howard, D D	Hon J K Moorhead
Rev Wm Preston, D D	Hon Thos Williams
Rev Herrick Johnson	Joseph Horne
Rev W A Davidson	Wm Little
Rev Jas S Travelli	Joseph Pennock
Rev G S Chase	Josiah King
Rev Jos B Bittenger	Jos McKnight
Rev W A Passavant	Wm M Shinn
Dr Thos F Dale	Josiah Copley
Jas Park, Jr.	Hon Jas L Graham
Ormsby Phillips	Hon T J Bigham
Wm Frew	David Robinson
Harvey Childs.	

Dr. Hussey consented to receive bundles of clothing of all kinds at his store, and it was announced that members of the Committee would be at Dr. Hussey's store to attend to all donors who might call, and see to the packing of the goods for their destination in Tennessee—the point easiest and quickest reached from this city.

After some discussion as to the importance of immediate action, and the co-operation of the ladies in the movement, the

Rev. Dr. Howard pronounced the benediction, and the meeting adjourned.

Lieut. Col. Blakely, 14th Penna. Cavalry.

On the 26th of November, there appeared in our special dispatches an announcement of the dismissal from the army of Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Blakely, of the 14th Pennsylvania cavalry. Since then Colonel Blakely has been restored to his command and fully vindicated, as the subjoined statement of Chaplain Osborn will attest:

CAMP 14TH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
WINCHESTER, Va., Dec. 22, 1864.

EDITOR OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL:—Having learned that the dismissal of Lieut. Col. Blakely has been published, allow me, for the sake of justice and truth, to state that the gallant officer, through the columns of your valuable journal, to lay before a candid and unprejudiced public, the following facts, which I think will abundantly refute the false and unfavorable impressions respecting him.

Some time during the month of August the Colonel was placed in command of a division of men from several regiments composing Gen. Averill's division, and was ordered to report to Col. Lowell, commanding 3d brigade, 1st cavalry division, Winchester, Va. Soon after, the Colonel was directed to remain at that place, to protect the rear. On the evening of the 12th of August, while the Colonel was leading a charge, he was thrown from his horse and severely injured; his underjaw was broken in two pla es, and he was carried back insensible. At this point he remained, being under the Surgeon's care, until the 27th of September, when Dr. McCabe sent the Colonel to Harper's Ferry. He (Dr. McCabe) and also Surgeon W. C. Phelps, of the 23d Pennsylvania cavalry, have both testified that, about the 20th of August, the Colonel was, at one date, was *helpless, speechless, and insensible.* The officer whose duty it was to take command when the Colonel was disabled, failed to report or withdrew the command on the 14th of August from White Post, without any orders from Col. Blakely or any one else. Col. Lowell without the knowledge of Col. Blakely, and in his absence, recommended Col. Blakely's dismissal, which was approved by Maj. Gen. Torbett, Chief of Cavalry, on which an order was issued for his dismissal, bearing date 26th August, subject to the approval of the President of the United States. On the 17th of November the President approved the order, and the Colonel ceased to be from date an officer.

The Colonel knew nothing of what was going on until the 27th of November, when he immediately proceeded to Washington to take the necessary testimony, to procure a revocation of the order, which resulted in establishing the facts above stated. Major Gen. Torbett gave him a letter in which he stated that he had recommended his dismissal under misapprehension of the facts, at the same time recommending that he be reinstated and restored to his command. The officers of the regiment, with but one exception, and he was not asked, signed and presented a memorial to the Secretary of War for a revocation of the order of dismissal, and asking that the Colonel be speedily returned to his command in the regiment. These papers were presented to the Secretary of War in August last and his declining health, he may be under the necessity or resigning his position and retiring from the service.

Yours truly,
A. G. OSBORN,
Chaplain 14th Pa. Cavalry.

CITY MATTERS.

A DISHONEST HACKMAN.—Mr. S. H. McGeary appeared before Mayor Lowry yesterday, and entered a complaint against a hack driver named John Hancock, charging him with highway robbery. The prosecutor avers that on the previous night he arrived in this city on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and engaged Hancock to drive him to the depot of the Allegheny Valley road. While on the way Hancock stopped his hack and informed Mr. McGeary that he must pay him five dollars, as that was his usual charge. Mr. McGeary informed him that he had only $1 60 in his possession, and proffered the amount to Hancock, which he refused to receive. Hancock then seized the watch of the passenger, telling him that he would keep it until the necessary amount was forthcoming. Mr. McGeary demurred, and threatened to prosecute, but could not return to Hancock to him. The Mayor held Hancock to bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance at Court to answer the charge. We frequently hear of cases of extortion on the part of our hackmen, but as the victims are generally strangers in the city, the jehus escape detection. Mr. McGeary evidently has himself determined to prosecute the present case, in order to deter others from practicing similar impositions in future.

CHARGE OF RIOT.—On Monday last, a number of young men entered the beer saloon of Mrs. Barbara Hechelman, in Reserve township, and acted in a very disorderly manner. The proprietoress remonstrated with them, when they commenced breaking the furniture and kicked over the stove. During the melee which ensued Mrs. Hechelman's husband, Jonathan Hechelman was severely beaten. Information of the disturbance was made before Mayor Lowry, who issued warrants for the arrest of John Addley, Thomas Hughes, Frank Hughes, Frank Pauline, John Hockler, Wendell Miller, Fred. Risch and Conrad Schell, on a charge of riot. The officers succeeded in apprehending all the parties, when they were held to bail for a hearing on Monday morning at ten o'clock.

THE OIL CITY MURDER.—Officer John Herron, of the Mayor's police, who was detailed by Mayor Lowry to visit Oil City, in search of the murderers of Mr. McFate, returned yesterday from his mission having proved unsuccessful. There are two men confined in the Franklin jail on suspicion of being concerned in the murder. Mr. Herron states that the report published in an evening paper that a Mr. Matthews had been arrested is without foundation. The reward offered for the apprehension of the murderers has been increased, by private subscription, to $19,600.

MR. AND MRS. VANDENHOFF'S READING.—The public will bear in mind that Mr. and Mrs. Vandenhoff will to-morrow evening read the "Rivals" at Lafayette Hall, under the auspices of the Young Men's Library Association. Mrs. Vandenhoff will also read Shandon Bells, Barbara Freitchie, and other patriotic effusions. Second seats may be had by holders of season tickets from two to five o'clock p. m. to-day, at the Library Rooms, at the following orders of single admission tickets can secure seats.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—Yesterday morning Mrs. Elizabeth Orton appeared before Mayor Alexander, and entered a complaint against her husband, James S. Orton, a resident of the Fourth Ward, Allegheny, charging him with the crime of adultery. Orton is an elderly man, and was formerly connected with the Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves. The Mayor committed him to jail, in default of $1,000 bail, awaiting this afternoon. The case promises to be a tedious one, thirteen witnesses having already been subpenaed.

PERSONAL.—Maj. Gen. Frank Herron arrived in this city yesterday morning on a brief visit to his friends. He is sojourning with his brother, Wm. A. Herron, Esq., Clerk of the Courts. Gen. Herron will probably remain until after the holidays.

For the Holidays.—Beautiful and appropriate presents in Cloaks, Shawls and Dress Goods will be found in the great variety at Jos. Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street. They are exhibiting some of the handsomest Silks, Moire Antiques, Poplins, British, French, German, and Saxony Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, and other useful goods in the greatest variety and at much less than Eastern prices. The co-partnership of this firm will be dissolved in January, one of the partners retiring. Selling them to sell off without reserve their entire stock very cheap, and many desirable goods for the season less than cost. Our readers will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves. If.

Subscribe—All the Eastern dailies, weeklies, magazines, books, &c., at Pittock's, opposite Post-office.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

Highly Important.

Great Despondency in Richmond.

Jeff. Davis Heartily Abused.

Rebel General Price Reported Dead.

Hood's Loss in the Nashville Campaign.

Another Pirate Getting Ready for Sea.

Kilpatrick's Destination.

Committee on Iron-clads Report Several Failures.

Raid on Canada Contemplated.

NEW YORK, December 29.

The news from the South through all sources, public and private, shows the existence of great despondency and discontent. Jeff. Davis is heartily abused on all sides, and the misfortunes which have overtaken the Confederacy are attributed to him. The bitter feeling of Georgia and Alabama towards the Confederacy is evidently increasing.

A Plymouth, North Carolina, letter says, the ram Albemarle lies so that part of the casemate and bow are visible. It is estimated that it will cost $20,000 to raise and refit her.

Deserters from the rebel army, who arrive at New Orleans, state that the rebel General Sterling Price died recently, in Texas, of disease contracted during the late campaign in Missouri.

Hood's loss in the campaign against Nashville is estimated at twenty thousand men, twenty-one general officers and sixty-two guns.

A French paper says one of the rebel pirates at St. Nazaire is taking her guns on board and preparing for sea. It is thought the Minister of Marine will not allow her to leave port.

More publishers in Richmond are fleeing to Coburn in Canada. The offer will probably be accepted.

It is thought Kilpatrick's destination is Glenwood, at the junction of the Brunswick and Pensacola with the Albany and Gulf Railroad, a hundred miles from Savannah.

The *Tribune* Washington special says the committee on the subject of the mine explosion, before Petersburg, have completed the examination of officers at the front, and are now pursuing the same course with the men.

The Committee on Iron clads report that several vessels will be an entire loss to the Government on account of imperfect iron.

Dispatches and letters from the Army of the Potomac contain no news.

The Toronto *Globe* has a rumor that some dozen Confederate soldiers, together with others on furlough, are in Buffalo with the design of making a raid into Canada, in revenge for the St. Albans affair and the capture of the Chesapeake. A force is reported being prepared for crossing the river.

Recent Richmond papers say all local preachers not under regular appointment, and all physicians not in the employ of the army during the years, if able to do military duty, will be forced into the ranks.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Hood's Army Across the River.

Heavy Cannonading in the Direction of Florence.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 29.

Union prisoners, who escaped from Florence, arrived on the 27th at Columbia direct, state that Hood's advance arrived in the vicinity of Florence on Wednesday, the 21st. The next day his infantry crossed on pontoons, which he had removed above the shoals out of the reach of our gunboats. By Saturday, we are informed, that Hood crossed the Tennessee with one hundred and ten cannon. He counted twenty-five in his entrenchments. Saturday, we are informed, this side of the Tennessee river they were heavily cannonading in the direction of Florence, probably Steedman's force engaged with Forrest. There is intense indignation against Hood in the rebel army.

MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS.

The State has Furnished 81,000 Men.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.

On the subject of volunteers, Governor Hall's message says:—Up to the 1st of July last Missouri furnished 10,000 more men than her quota called for, and the deficiencies which are behind the deficiency, it is believed, arise from excessive enrollments. The total number of men furnished the United States to November 30 was 81,000. In addition to which we have had 60,000 militia organized and in the field when required.

Indian Fight on the Plains.

FIVE HUNDRED INDIANS KILLED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

The Colorado Miner's *Journal*, of the 16th, contains an official account of a fight which took place with the Cheyene Indians, on the plains on the 19th inst. The Indians were 1,000 strong. The chiefs Black Kettle, White Antelope and Little Robe were killed, together with some 500 other Indians. Our loss is nine killed and thirty-eight wounded. Our troops were commanded by Col. Chivington, and they marched forty-three hundred miles, only one hundred of which was in snow three feet deep.

Defeat of the French in Mexico.

THEIR ARMY DEMORALIZED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.

Mexican advices by the Constitution, say that since the defeat of the French at Culiacan, on November 16th, they had agreed to evacuate, about sixty miles from the City of Mexico, in a completely demoralized condition. General Alvarez, with the patriot army, entered Acapulco on the 14th of December. The States of Guenero and Oadaca are perfectly free from Imperialist forces.

Should the war be conducted with the vigor that has characterized its prosecution of late, Mr. Fessenden, in the opinion of some of the most acute of his congenial advisers, will have no trouble in borrowing money at fair rates, and he will also be able to prevent any further depreciation in the value of the currency. It is denied at the Treasury Department that Mr. Fessenden has purchased any of the Ten-Forty bonds in the market, but to all intents and purposes it is true. He is selling Ten Forty bonds, and is upon the last hundred million authorized by act of Congress.

THE Lockport *Sun* announces the death of an eccentric individual named William Colley, in Lower Village. He lived alone, kept a grocery, and owned property, valued at $18,000, to his relatives as the nearest heirs. He had an old bolter, buried in the cellar. Among the deposits in this private vault were fifty thousand three-cent pieces. How many millions of coin are thus hoarded in various parts of the country.

Cavaliere Righetti, the fortunate owner of the gigantic statue of Hercules, lately discovered at Rome, has begged the Pope's acceptance of it, and his holiness has been graciously pleased to accept it. The magnificence of the gift may be imagined, when it is known that only a few days before a Roman nobleman offered two hundred thousand scudi (over forty thousand pounds) for this splendid work of art, and M. Schnetz made even a higher bid for it on behalf of the French Government.

IT is stated, as a new discovery, that wonderful effects may be obtained by watering fruit trees and vegetables with a solution of sulphate of iron. Under this system beans will grow to nearly double their size, and

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1864.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Tone of the Rebel Press.

One of two things is evident: either the affairs of the Confederacy are in a very bad way and Mr. DAVIS has been the prime cause, or the Richmond editors are guilty of little less than inhuman cruelty in heaping blame on him. Of this our columns have afforded the evidence. The quotations we have made from the Southern press evince not only the existence of a radical division among the rebels, but that the hostility of the Anti-DAVIS party is malignant, organized and persevering.

This can be accounted for on other grounds than alleged mismanagement. DAVIS may have committed fewer mistakes than any other man would have committed. Indeed, this is doubtless the fact, and yet he has not been able to avoid defeat and failure. Opposition, distraction, faction and conspiracy are the universal and certain incidents to a failing cause, and precede the final catastrophe as surely as the unfailing signs precede dissolution of nature. If there is any difference, the contention to which we refer serves to hasten the end.

Throughout the comments of the rebel press on the situation, it will be observed that the conviction that the end is not far off is in one way or another conceded. This is to be seen in every line, notwithstanding the labored attempts, in some instances, to keep down the conviction, and keep from view the proof of the fact itself.

There is a somewhat striking fact in this connection. The opposition to DAVIS propose no remedy either in a new leader or another policy. It is true that a Dictatorship and the proclaiming of General LEE Dictator, has been hinted at. But the only significance this can have, is the natural preparation for the end, and confession that it is not far off. History is full of instances where a Dictatorship has been the final preliminary; and the fact that such a thing has been thought of proves that there are those who have the nerve to act on what may be the conviction of many more, to-wit: that there is nothing else to do but to make ready for the final catastrophe.

It is true that the period may not be so near as some think. It is true, however, and important it is so, that the thoughts of the rebels have become turned on their latter end as a fixed fact, though, like all great offenders, they make desperate but fruitless efforts to keep up appearances.

Mexico---Its Prospects.

The accounts which reach us from Mexico are conflicting. We hear of the people having declared universally in favor of MAXIMILIAN, and the plausible reagon which is given for this is that commercial men deem it the speediest way to peace, and the removal of all obstacles to commerce, to unite in the support of the Empire. If this were true, that the commercial men of Mexico, or a portion of it, had declared themselves satisfied with MAXIMILIAN to rule over them, it does not follow that their act should be qualified with the word "universal." We also hear of JUAREZ being present in the Republic, and meeting with the most enthusiastic receptions from the people wherever he goes. At last accounts he was in the city of Chihuahua, busily engaged in organizing another army to carry on more efficiently than ever, the war against the invaders, and he writes in the most hopeful way. We know that MAXIMILIAN has encountered some difficulties in the way of raising money to sustain his expensive *suite*, his gay and gorgeous equipage, and that he had discovered that pecuniary matters were somewhat "disorganized," and it is not likely that his rule can become *universally* liked under a system of heavy taxation such as has been imposed upon the people to promote the interests of the Empire. Indeed, the general impression in Mexico is that MAXIMILIAN's rule has many more obstacles in the way than he may have calculated upon, and that it cannot stand more than six months, even if the Mexican arms should not be any more fortunate than they have been up to date. The course of ruin has begun, MAXIMILIAN having set aside the Church party, the instrumentality by which he went to Mexico, and exiled two of its leaders. He is exceedingly anxious to conciliate the Liberals, but in that direction the assurances are that he will certainly fail, so that he will, in a very brief time, be left without any hold upon the Mexican people. As it is now, poor MAX. is sorely in want of money, and terribly inconvenienced for want of credit with which to borrow. JUAREZ will rise to the surface yet, and the Mexican Republic will, tried by the fire of a brief despotism, resume her proper place on the American Continent.

The Late Brig. Gen. Alexander Hays.

We observe that an effort is being made in the army to obtain a sum sufficient to erect a monument in this city to the memory of the late gallant and brave Brigadier General HAYS. The following is the announcement to which we allude:

For the laudable purpose of erecting in his native city, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a monument to his memory, Dr. D. W. Maull, surgeon-in-Chief of Gen. Gibbon's Division, has opened subscriptions among the officers of General Hays's old division, and has already raised over five hundred dollars. After the officers have had an opportunity of subscribing, the men will be allowed to contribute, and there is reason to believe that quite a respectable sum will be raised for the purpose indicated.

Soldiers are always careful of the memory of their officers, especially such as was General HAYS, who won the respect and confidence of his men. We cannot but regard this movement on the part of the old comrades of Gen HAYS with pride and satisfaction, for he went out from among us, and his name will ever shed a luster upon Pittsburgh for having contributed such a noble spirit to the army of the Union.

But gratifying as this proposed tribute to the memory of the departed hero is, there is something beyond, which we venture to suggest as being of great importance. When a soldier offers his life upon the altar of his country, says: that life freely, what is the duty we owe to his family who have been deprived of his support? This is a question which must meet with a response in the hearts of true patriots. It is one of those natural questions which rise involuntarily when we hear of one after another of our friends having been cut off suddenly in the service of our country, from their dependent families. The people of Philadelphia understood what answer such a question needed in the case of the family of the late Gen. BIRNEY, and accordingly determined to place them beyond the reach of want. Now, General HAYS left a large family to mourn his loss, a loss to them all the heavier, because they were thoroughly dependent upon him. We will not attempt to intrude upon what rightfully belongs to private details, but we may, perhaps, be pardoned for expressing a hope that the men of Pittsburgh who had such a noble representative as General HAYS in the field, who did not hold his life dearer than their interests—than the country, will not hesitate to take immediate steps for performing a duty which everyone must feel to be such. We know that arrangements to attest the worth of the departed husband and father, by doing for his family what he would do had he been spared, would be thoroughly appreciated by them, while the act would be no more than a fulfilment of what appears to us to be a solemn obligation on the part of our people. Let it be remembered that Gen. HAYS gave his life for his country, and that in that gift is involved the sacrifice imposed on a fond wife and loving children. It is due to them that the honor of Pittsburgh shall be maintained, that a family that has borne so heavy a burden at the shrine of the Union may not be called upon to suffer from lack of what should be supplied as liberally as if they were yet cheered with the presence of him whose loss they lament.

This is no random appeal that we are making. We may be credited with the knowledge of the circumstances which dictate it. It is on such foundation that we call attention to the subject, and in the hope of hearing immediately that some of our leading citizens have taken the initiative in the good work. It is not intended to ignore anything which has been done in this direction heretofore, but to urge that immediate measures be taken so as to redeem a praiseworthy movement from the danger which follows in the train of languor. Let us all remember that General HAYS was a Pittsburgher, and let that remembrance sue for the performance of a sublime duty.

Education, and What is being Done For It.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

I was glad to notice in your issue of the 28th instant, among the "Developments of the War," the hundreds of thousands contributed to our colleges. The sums named by you are but a part of what has been given. Many other colleges have received large sums, and these contributions have been made in sums often of $20,000, $50,000, and $100,000. Never did these higher seats of learning receive more liberal encouragement. To colleges all around us, Pittsburgh, with her vast and rapidly increasing wealth, has been rendering substantial aid. To many benevolent objects she has been among the foremost. But what has she done for education at home? Has she given her hundreds of thousands to endow an institution of the highest order, where her young men, at a moderate expense, and her rich young men, while enjoying their own home circles, can have advantages equal to those of our Eastern cities? Has she not for half a century neglected this great source of good and of prosperity? Her University has been in existence nearly half a century, and Allegheny county has, in all this period, contributed to its endowment less than $40,000. During the past year many a man has given a larger sum than this to a single institution of learning. Where is there a city of equal population which does not greatly surpass her in educational facilities? Chicago and St. Louis, junior cities, have not one but a number of well endowed institutions. If learning is to be cherished, and a love of it increased; if we are to enjoy all the advantages it brings; if intellectual and moral worth, and not wealth, are to be the standard of excellence, then some portions of these rivers of oil and mountains of iron must be used to establish an institution of the highest order, worthy our city. It is useless to tell a child to learn that for which we manifestly have no love or regard, for which we make no sacrifices, and the promoters of which we despise. It is true there is an increasing interest in this subject, and that more has been given to our home institutions the past year than in any former year. A few gentlemen have given liberally. But the great heart of this people has not yet been reached. Soon we expect to see not only thousands, but tens of thousands, given here to build up an institution which in science and literature shall be equal to any in our land.

Washington Gossip and Topics.

Official dispatches received from Mexico state that President Juarez entered the City of Chihuahua on the 12th of October last, having met with a very enthusiastic reception from the people of that city, as well as from the inhabitants of other towns in that State. The Mexican President had intended to establish his residence in the City of Durango, after that city was occupied by the National forces. But the French having obtained a victory at Estanzuela on the 10th, the Mexican army had to withdraw to Chihuahua, President Juarez is there, busily engaged in organizing another army to carry on more efficiently than ever against the invaders. He writes to a friend of his in this city in the most hopeful manner. The general impression in Mexico appears to be that Maximilian's rule has its many obstacles in its way that it cannot stand more than six months, even in case the Mexican patriots should be hereafter as unfortunate as hitherto. Maximilian has set aside the Church party, which was the means by which he went to Mexico, and has exiled two of its principal leaders. He wishes to conciliate the Liberals, but in that he will certainly fail, and he will remain without any hold on the Mexican people His principal trouble is, just now, his want of money, and of credit to borrow any.

The clemency to Commodore Wilkes, taken in connection with the well known personal warfare between the Secretary of the Navy and the Admiral, and the postponement of the time when it is to take effect beyond the 4th of March, is accepted by many as a sure omen of Cabinet changes after the latter day.

Lee has been sending off troops south, supposed to Wilmington. In addition to those there forwarded, others are said to have left the lines around Richmond, and Bragg's army, at the present time, cannot be short of 25,000 men. But the importance of the stake demands the most strenuous efforts, for the loss of three Savannahs would not be so severe a blow as would be the loss of Wilmington to the Confederacy.

It is said that the suggestion of Davis for the employment of negroes in the Quartermaster and Commissary departments of the rebel army has been adopted, and the whites heretofore in this particular service are now reported to be serving in the army.

Reliable letters from Mexico advise an almost universal adherence to Maximilian by the mercantile community, as the surest means of restoring trade to a satisfactory basis. This would argue pretty clearly that the French were acknowledged to be in the ascendant, and that, therefore, the sooner their rule was acquiesced in the sooner would order be re-established, and the commerce of the country revive.

The rebel journals appear to be more scared than hurt by Sheridan's movement last week, in the direction of Gordonsville. The movement was simply a reconnoissance, and its object being attained, the army returned to camp.

Much curiosity is felt to ascertain the whereabouts of Hardee's army, but it will probably be found to have marched on Charleston, or else to Augusta, from whence it could strike for almost any point within the rebel dominions.

There is a fear that the bulk of the cotton captured by our forces at Savannah will be claimed as the property of foreign subjects. On no other ground can the failure of the rebels to destroy so valuable a property be accounted for. It is known that there are many bales in the South, stored as is that at Savannah, in secure warehouses, that have been bought at a low figure by foreign residents at the South, or upon orders from abroad, with the understanding that the cotton is to be held until the declaration of peace, or the blockade of the ports shall be raised and afford it a safe outlet.

Not far from the Capitol lives an old negro woman whose only boy enlisted last spring in the negro regiment organized in this city. He took part in the action of July 30th in front of Petersburg, and was one of those who fell wounded near the famous crater. "Badly wounded and in the hands of the rebels," was the word that came to his mother. That was in August. The autumn months came and went in succession, but brought no further word of this only son of his mother and she a widow. Her friends and his friends generally believed him dead. It did not seem probable that he had survived his wounds, yet no one had the heart to say as much to his mother. She continually said, "I trust in the good Lord." She did not appear to even think it possible her boy would die. Much effort was made in the latter half of November and first half of December to get word from him, but all to no avail. "Some one ought to tell his mother," was often remarked among those who were interested in the case. Yet no one had the discouragingly to her. Who could do it? She wondered why she did not hear from him; she never scarfed in devising crude and simple plans for communicating with him. A week ago she said, "De Lord he will pervide, an' I shall hear from him bimeby." That was on Tuesday last. Thursday afternoon he opened the door of his old mother's little house, and walked in and threw his arms around her neck! Was it that a royal Christmas gift for the truest of old sons? Half an hour later she burst into the house of friends who had aided her, with only "My boy's come! my boy's come!" He had not been wounded, but was taken prisoner and sent to Andersonville, where he remained for about three months. One afternoon when he was sent out for wood—"O golly," says he, "I just forgot the Way back!" He was near three weeks in making his way overland from Richmond to Washington, and brought through three negro women, five children and two men.

The Family Treasure.

We notice on our table the January number of this magazine, and are glad to see such evident tokens of vigorous life in it. The new and beautiful cover adds very greatly to its attractiveness, and though there is room for improvement in its paper and press work, we are satisfied that with a larger subscription list, these and other like matters will have full attention.

We are glad to hear, too, that some of our own clergymen and other citizens are taking such an interest in this publication, as will more identify it with our own towns, cities and neighborhood. For instance, the article by Dr. HOWARD in the present number, entitled "Little Sallie," we are sure will prove interesting to the hosts of Sunday School teachers in this region, where the Sunday School cause is so dear to many hearts.

From the fact that this effort has received the public sanction and commendation of some of our most prominent clergymen from their pulpits on the last Sabbath or two, and that they are determined, by writing for it, and in every way in their power to help it along, we have little doubt that it will win its way to public favor.

This is just as it should be, and we hope that this effort to establish a Pittsburgh magazine will not be allowed to fail. Dr. MCKINNEY has undertaken this enterprise in the most liberal and praiseworthy spirit, and with his well known tact and energy, it must succeed. Already it is beginning to attract attention in other parts of the country, and our hope is that it may prove to be such a success as Pittsburgh shall have reason to be proud of. We call special attention to the advertisement in another column.

General Intelligence.

The number of deaths in New York last week was 492.

Bourcicault's new play, "The Street's of New York," is meeting with great success.

A correspondent writing before Petersburg refers to Richmond thus: "What sorrow and disquietude must move the multitudes of Richmond! All things combine against their wicked, impious cause. The superstructure they have built in the sand and deluged with fratricidal blood is about to fall, involving the unrighteous leaders, builders, and upholders in irretrievable ruin. How many times they have cheered for an evanescent victory, thronging the streets with lighted flambeaux and swelling hearts. Things have changed. Hope flies tremblingly from every bosom. In its place sits sombre and raven-like despair. Who believes in the Confederacy now?"

The annual examination of the pupils in the Philadelphia School of Design for Women has just closed. The finished pictures showed that in many cases the scholars possess merit of a high order. The school has already accomplished an immense amount of good.

The President of an Atlanta Fire Company having got as far as Philadelphia, has discovered that his silver trumpet had reached there as soon as him, and had the holder of it arrested on a charge of larceny. The holder, who is a respectable Chestnut street jeweller, says he bought it from a pedlar. May not the pedlar have bought it from the President who claims it, in a "hard up" moment?

Suffolk county, Mass., had a valuation in May last of three hundred and forty-one million, three hundred and forty-four thousand, eight hundred and seventy dollars, an increase from 1858 of twenty-nine million, seven hundred and seventy-seven thousand, and eleven dollars—largely exceeding that of several of the smaller States.

Crime appears to be largely on the increase in New York. During the year just closing 442 cases have been disposed of in the General Sessions. The convictions numbered 276, besides several murder and manslaughter cases. In the Special Sessions there were 3,947 cases and 2,390 convictions. The number of persons committed to the Tombs on a charge of murder, during the same period, was 62.

The income of Plymouth Church, (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's), for the past year, was $31,792 79.

The rich gold yield of California is forgotten amid the attractions of the El Dorado opened up in Colorado. Within the last fifteen months, not less than $40,000,000 has been invested in the purchase of gold claims, and in the erection of machinery in that region; and although the excitement of organization is passed, and Colorado is now no longer a strange, unknown name, yet, as the result of the large investments made last winter and spring, a process of development is going forward, which we have every reason to believe will, at no distant day, surprise the world by its immense yield of the precious metals.

The disasters which have occurred on the Western lakes during the past season is set down at 379. They are classed as follows: Explosions 8; capsized 7; ashore 123; sprung a leak 151; destroyed by fire 4; lost sails 102; foundered 9; collisions 67; while the number which have passed out of existence is 57.

Personal.

Patrick J. Ford, late naval reporter for the New York papers, died a few days ago in the Insane Asylum on Blackwells Island, New York.

Says a correspondent: "Davis lives. The absurd stories of self-poisoning were false. The man who so long guided his rotten craft through rough waves and thick weather will never commit self-destruction. He may be seceder, traitor, usurper, but a *felo de se*—never. Davis and Lee are the two remaining pillars of the rebellion. How long before they are broken? Will hunger, or death, or defeat work their ruin? or shall a union of these calamities unite overwhelm them? No one knows. Only destruction follows hard upon their track; they will soon be overtaken."

The *Patrie*, a French paper unscrupulously hostile to the Union, in a notice of the death of Mr. Dayton says: "Mr. Dayton was personally known to the Emperor, Napoleon III, whom he frequently met during his residence in the State of New Jersey.

Thomas Sims, the fugitive slave, taken from Boston to Georgia, some years since, is now a recruiting agent at Nashville, Tenn.

RECENT OIL STRIKES AND SALES.—It is stated that at Well No. 4, on the property of the Cherry Run and Pittsburgh Oil Company, oil has been struck, and in such quantities as to exceed the most sanguine expectations. The well is now being got ready to pump, and from present indications it is believed that it will prove one of the best in the entire Cherry Run district.

An excellent well has been struck on the Heydrick and Haldeman Island, near McClintockville. This well is pumping 100 barrels per day.

The Star Well property at Walnut Bend, containing six acres, in fee, has been sold for the sum of $82,000. This is a very desirable location, and is the cheapest piece of property that has been sold in the Venango oil region.

A. and J. Keogh have sold their valuable property on the Tarr Farm, consisting of an interest in the Sterling and Smith and Curwin Wells, for $250,000, besides reserving some stock.

The Morgan County, O., *Herald* says:—We are informed that Pennock, Ball & Co.'s well, 400 feet deep, on Buck Run, is yielding two barrels per hour, and they are pumping it day and night. The Kirkpatrick well near the town, is not yet yielding sufficiently to justify pumping. It is put down deeper and a good strike is expected.

MAHONING IRON FURNACE.—This establishment is located on Mahoning creek, Armstrong county, and is owned by Alexander and John Colwell, Esqs., of Kittanning. Its stack is thirty three feet high, ten feet across the bosh, and blown with three tulers, use two and three-fourths pound blast to the square inch, and takes an average of ninety bushels of coke to make a ton of metal. It uses the limestone vein of ore, which yields about thirty-three per cent. One-fifth raw coal is mixed in the aforesaid ninety bushels of coke. The furnace makes about two thousand tons of metal every year, and employs about one hundred and fifty men, and thirty mules and horses. It is about ten miles by the creek from the Allegheny river, and ships its metal to Pittsburgh on flats or metal boats.

SWIFT VESSELS OF WAR.—While the Navy has been building up a powerful iron-clad fleet, it has also been directing its attention to swift sailing steamers, as a matter now of equal, if not of greater importance. The new iron double-enders are intended to be very swift vessels, and if the first built, the Suwanee, is a fair specimen, they will answer well the purpose of the Department. This vessel has just been delivered by her builders, Messrs. Reany, Son & Archibald, of Chester, Pennsylvania, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. She made sixteen miles an hour, and beat the revenue steamer Seward four and a half miles in the distance between Chester and the Navy Yard. The machinery of the Suwanee was built from designs of Mr. Isherwood, the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

AN ENGLISH FAILURE.—Messrs. Hodgson, Mather & Co., of London, recently failed with open liabilities of one million two hundred thousand dollars while their assets were less than $40,000. They lost $280,000 on cotton; $275,000 on sugar; $270,000 on pig-iron; $130,000 on petroleum and the same upon hemp, with other losses in speculations to the extent of a quarter of a million dollars.

FINE PERFUMERY & TOILET ARTICLES.

FINE PERFUMERY & TOILET ARTICLES.
HAIR BRUSHES, COMBS, HAIR OILS & POMADE
HAIR BRUSHES, COMBS, HAIR OILS & POMADE
COMPLEXION PASTES & POWDERS.
COLOGNES, TOOTH PASTES & POWDERS.
SHAVING CREAMS, FINE SOAPS, BAY RUM.
SHAVING CREAMS, FINE SOAPS, BAY RUM.
FINEST IMPORTED LIQUORS.
FINEST IMPORTED LIQUORS.
CALIFORNIA WINES & BRANDY, SAMBURG PORT WINE.
CALIFORNIA WINES & BRANDY, SAMBURG PORT WINE.

The above goods, of the finest grades, warranted pure and genuine, can be found in great variety at the well known and popular drug house of

N. McCLARRAN & CO.,
58 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street.
de30

NEW BOOKS.

Studies for Stories—by Jean Ingelow.....$1 75
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan—by author of "The Cotta Family," &c.....1 75
The Queen of the County—by author of Margaret and her Bridesmaids.....2 00
Queens of Song, with portraits.....3 00
Enoch Arden, illustrated.....1 00
A new atmosphere—by Gail Hamilton.....2 00
Wet Days at Edgewood—by Ike Marvel.....2 00
John Godfrey's Fortunes—by Bayard Taylor.....2 25
The Dawn of Heaven—by Collier.....1 50

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
93 Wood street.
de29-2t

TENNYSON CLUB LECTURE COURSE.

By general desire of our literary community, the Tennyson Club have issued course tickets for the remaining lectures and readings of the '64-5 season. Arrangements have positively been made for NINE EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS, and it is hoped that the number will be increased to twelve or fifteen. Single tickets two dollars each, admitting the holder to all entertainments of the season, and granting him without charge the first choice of reserved seats.

TENNYSON CLUB LECTURE COURSE.

Jan. 6, 1865—Henry Giles, Esq., of Mass. Subject—The Study of Life in the Study of Shakspeare.
Jan. 20, 1865—Ralph Waldo Emerson. Subject.—
Feb —, 1865—Grace Greenwood. Subject—the Heroic in Common Life.
Feb. —, 1865—Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie. Subject—Lights and Shades of Irish Character.
Feb. —, 1865—Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie. Subject—Irish Law and Irish Lawyers.
Feb. 28, 1865—Bayard Taylor, of Chicago. Subject—English Words—Their Use, Abuse, and Beauty.
March —, 1865—Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin. Subject—The Old and the New.
March —, 1865—James E. Murdoch. Readings from Shakspeare.
March —, 1865—James E. Murdoch. "An Evening with the Ancient and Modern Poets.
Mr. Murdoch has been re engaged this season at the solicitation of the many friends and admirers in our city of the great elocutionist and patriot.
Single admission to each entertainment, 50 cents.
Course tickets, $2.
Can be procured at the law offices of the members of our association, or at the book, music and drug stores.

HALL, PATTERSON,
J. R. SUTTERFIELD,
S. S. McCANDLESS,
J. M. GAZZAM,
T. P. HOUSTON,
Lecture Committee.
de24-8tecod

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND—

On the corner of Fifth and Grant streets,

A Package of Dry Goods,

which the owner can have by calling at the U. S. ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, 106 Fourth street, and paying for this advertisement.
de30-1t

SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

Persons having balances to their credit on the books of the late ANTHONY McTIGHE, and who have not had their books settled, will please leave them with W. J. McTIGHE, at the Fourth National Bank for settlement. Those who have already had their books settled will call for their balances.

MARIA McTIGHE, Admin'x.
de30-3t

STRAY MARE,

Taken up on December 27th, 1864, on the streets of Pittsburgh, a

GRAY HORSE.

The owner is desired to call at the Mayor's Office and redeem said horse, within five days, or it will be sold to pay expenses.

SAMUEL LOAG,
Chief of Police.
de3-3t

THE FAMILY TREASURE.

The January number of THE TREASURE manifests artistic improvement, while maintaining its usual excellence. It will be found a *real treasure* in every family it enters. It is evangelical, and not sectarian. It is especially adapted to the taste of ladies, and the entertainment of the young, in Christian families.

The Foreign Article, monthly, is by Rev. Dr. Weir, of London, and has peculiar worth.

An excellent corps of contributors are engaged.

CONTENTS:

The Chosen; Rambles in Samaria; Christmas Time in Germany: The Foster Child; The Wife of Calvin; Little Sallie; Maxims of Materialism; The Old Robber's Cave, &c., &c.

TERMS:

In advance.....$2 per annum.

DAVID McKINNEY,
114 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

WHEREAS,

THE AUDITOR GENERAL,

As required by the 11th section of the act entitled "An act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," passed on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me that the Merchants and Manufacturer's Bank, of the city of Pittsburgh, has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an association for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States.

I do, therefore, cause this notice thereof to be published in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th section of the said act, and do declare that the Charter of said Bank, by the terms of said act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said act.

A. G. CURTIN.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Dec. 27th, 1864. } de30-3w

VISITING CARDS.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

CARD CASES,

GOLD PENS, &c., &c.

Our entire stock of Photograph Albums, and other

HOLIDAY GOODS,

closing out at a small advance above cost.

MYERS, SCHOVER & CO.,
No. 30 Fifth street.
de26-1t

LARGE STOCK OF

MENS' AND BOYS'

Calf, Kip and Grain Leather

BOOTS,

CUSTOM MADE AND EASTERN WORK,

Just received at

McClelland's Auction House,

55 FIFTH STREET.
de30

IMMENSE ATTRACTION IN

CLOAKS.

The greatest display of

CLOAKS

Ever exhibited in Pittsburgh, is now at the

Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store,

No. 73 Market street.

Every thing a lady would desire in

CLOAKS

can be found in our establishment, made of the best material to be found in the New York market.

M. J. SPENCE.

YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

LAFAYETTE HALL,

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 31st, 1864.

Mr. and Mrs. VANDENHOFF

will give their great impersonated reading of the principal scenes from Sheridan's comedy of

THE RIVALS.

Mrs. Vandenhoff as Mrs. Malaprop, Lydia and Lucy. Mr. Vandenhoff as Sir Anthony, Capt. Absolute, Bob Acres, &c.

After which Mrs. Vandenhoff will give her selections of

PATRIOTIC RECITATIONS.

Tickets 50 cents; Secured seats 25 cents extra. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Reading commences at 7½. Seats may be secured by holders of season tickets, at the Library Rooms on FRIDAY between the hours of 2 o'clock and 5, after which time they will be sold to the holders of single tickets.

THOS. BAKEWELL, JR.,
W. B. EDWARDS,
CHAS. A. HOWE,
JAS. J. DONNELL,
C. L. CALDWELL,
R. C. ALBREE,
ALGERNON S. BELL,
Lecture Committee.
de28

ARREST THE MURDERERS!

$10,000 REWARD!!

The above reward will be paid for the detection and conviction of the murderer, or murderers of Mr. JOHN McFATE, who was killed by some person, or persons, on the night of December 29th, 1864, in Oil City, Penna.

M. L. BAGG,
Burgess of Oil City.
de28-3t

OIL ENGINES.

We are prepared to furnish Oil Well Engines on the very shortest notice, having them on hand and finishing all the time, of a superior quality, and in sizes to suit purchasers.

NUTTALL & KIRKPATRICK,
Engine Builders, corner of Water street and Middle alley, rear of Schwartz's Drug Store, Allegheny city, Pa.
de28-3tecod

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS GIFTS.

The largest assortment of

TOYS, TOYS,

FANCY GOODS,

AND VARIETIES,

Wholesale and Retail at

FOERSTER & SCHWARS,
de19-tecod 164 Smithfield street.

FEATHERS.—

Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

E. H. KIRK,
Liberty street,
no24

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KAY & COMPANY.

55 WOOD STREET.

Have opened their splendid assortment of

HOLIDAY BOOKS

consisting of

Elegantly Bound and Illustrated Works, Fine Editions of Standard Authors.

JUVENILES AND TOY BOOKS.

Forming part of our stock will be found the following:

THE ARTISTS' EDITION OF IRVING'S SKETCH BOOK. The finest American book. This superb volume contains 13 designs from the pencils of more than fifty eminent Artists.

FOREST PICTURES IN THE ADIRONDACKS. Illustrated by John A. Hows; with original Poems, by Alfred B. Street.

A SELECTION OF WAR LYRICS. With illustrations on wood, By F. O. C. Darley.

ENOCH ARDEN. By Alfred Tennyson. Illustrated with thirty-three original designs on Wood.

CHRISTIAN BALLADS. By Rev. A. C. Coxe. Illustrated by John A. Hows.

THE CENTRAL PARK. PHOTOGRAPHED. With descriptions and a Historical Sketch by Fred. B. Perkins.

GOLDEN LEAVES FROM THE AMERICAN POETS. Collected by John W. S. Hows.

GOLDEN LEAVES FROM THE BRITISH POETS. Collected by John W. S. Hows.

BITTER SWEET. By J. G. Holland. A new and elegantly illustrated edition, superbly bound.

FOLK SONGS—A BOOK OF GOLDEN POEMS, with sixty original illustrations, exquisite in design and execution.

SAXE'S CLEVER STORIES. Rendered in rhyme. Illustrated by Champney. Elegantly printed.

LYRA AMERICANA. From American poets.

LYRA ANGLICANA. Selected from the best English writers.

CHRISTMAS POEMS AND PICTURES. Richly illustrated, with numerous engravings on wood.

CHRIST WAS BORN ON CHRISTMAS DAY. A. Carol. With illustrations by John A. Hows.

FAVORITE AUTHORS. A Companion Book of prose and poetry, with twenty-six steel engravings.

HOUSEHOLD FRIENDS. A book for all seasons, with eighteen portraits on steel.

BRYANT'S POETICAL WORKS. The Holiday Edition. Profusely illustrated.

THE LOVES AND HEROINES OF THE POETS. Edited by R. H. Stoddard. Elegantly illustrated.

WORLD NOTED WOMEN. By Mary Cowden Clark, with original illustrations.

THE IMPERIAL COURTS. Richly illustrated with portraits of Imperial Soverigns and their Cabinet Ministers.

Irving's complete works. Sunny Side Edition, 22 vols
Irving's Life of Washington. Sunny Side Ed., 5 vols.
Irving's Life and Letters. Sunny Side Ed., 4 vols.
D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature. Riverside Ed., 4 vols.
D'Israeli's Amenities of Literature. Riverside Ed., 2 vols.
Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy. Riverside Ed., 3 vols.
Lamb's Miscellaneous Works. Riverside Ed. 4 vols.
Lamb's Essays of Elia. New edition.
The Household Edition of Dickens. Illustrated by Darley and Gilbert.
Shakespeare. Richard Grant White's Edition.
Shakespeare. Cabinet Edition, 11 vols.
Shakespeare. Riverside Edition.
Macaulay's Essays. Riverside Edition, 6 vols.
Dana's Household Book of poetry, 1 vol.
Burton's Queens of Song, with portraits, 2 vols.
Hallam's Historical Works. Uniform Edition, 10 vols.

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES.
PRAYER AND HYMN BOOKS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
WRITING DESKS.
PORTFOLIOS AND TOURISTS CASES.
de16

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

In the Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

Governor of the Said Commonwealth,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In and by an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the second day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, entitled An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, it is made the duty of the Governor, on the receipt of the returns of the election of the Members of the House of Representatives of the United States by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to declare by proclamation the names of the persons returned as elected in their respective districts; *And whereas*, The returns of the general election held on Tuesday, the eleventh day of October, last, in and for the several districts for Members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States for the term of two years, from and after the fourth day of March next, have been received in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, agreeably to the provisions of the above recited act, whereby it appears that in the First district, composed of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh wards in the city of Philadelphia, Samuel J. Randall has been duly elected; in the Second district, composed of the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth wards in the city of Philadelphia, Charles O'Neill has been duly elected; in the Third district, composed of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth wards in the city of Philadelphia, Leonard Myers has been duly elected; in the Fourth district, composed of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-fourth wards in the city of Philadelphia, William D. Kelley has been duly elected; in the Fifth district, composed of the Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth wards in the city of Philadelphia, and the county of Bucks, M. Russell Thayer has been duly elected; in the Sixth district, composed of the counties of Montgomery and Lehigh, B. Markley Boyer has been duly elected; in the Seventh district, composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware, John M. Broomall has been duly elected; in the Eighth district, composed of the county of Berks, Sydenham E. Ancona has been duly elected; in the Ninth district, composed of the county of Lancaster, Thaddeus Stevens has been duly elected; in the Tenth district, composed of the counties of Schuylkill and Lebanon, Myer Strouse has been duly elected; in the Eleventh district, composed of the counties of Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne, Phillip Johnson has been duly elected; in the Twelfth District, composed of the counties of Luzerne and Susquehanna, Charles Denison has been duly elected; in the Thirteenth District, composed of the counties of Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia, and Montour, Ulysses Mercur has been duly elected; in the Fourteenth District, composed of the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Juniata, and Dauphin, George F. Miller has been duly elected; in the Fifteenth District, composed of the counties of Cumberland, York, and Perry, Adam J. Glossbrenner has been duly elected; and I do further declare that no such returns of the election in the Sixteenth Congressional District have been sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, as would, under the act of Assembly of 21 July, 1839, authorize me to proclaim the name of any person as having been duly elected a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, for that district; the Seventeenth district, composed of the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin, Abraham A. Barker has been duly elected; in the Eighteenth district, composed of the counties of Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Tioga and Potter, Stephen F. Wilson has been duly elected; in the Nineteenth district, composed of the counties of Erie, Warren, McKean, Forest, Elk, Cameron, Jefferson and Clearfield, Glenni W. Schofield has been duly elected; in the Twentieth district, composed of the counties of Crawford, Venango, Mercer and Clarion, Charles V. Culver has been duly elected; in the Twenty-first District, composed of the counties of Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette, John Covode has been duly elected in the Twenty-second District composed of that part of Allegheny county south of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, including Neville Island, J. K. Moorehead has been duly elected; in the Twenty-third District, composed of that part of Allegheny county, north of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and of the counties of Butler and Armstrong, Thomas Williams has been duly elected; in the Twenty-fourth District, composed of the counties of Lawrence, Beaver, Washington and Greene, George V. Lawrence has been duly elected.

Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor as aforesaid, have issued this, my Proclamation, hereby publishing and declaring that Samuel J. Randall, Charles O'Neil, Leonard Myers, William D. Kelley, M. Russell Thayer, B. Markley Boyer, John M. Broomall, Sydenham E. Ancona, Thaddeus Stephens, Myer Strouse, Philip Johnson, Charles Dennison, Ulysses Mercur, George F. Miller, Adam J. Glossbrenner, Abraham A. Barker, Stephen F. Wilson, Glenni W. Schofield, Charles V. Culver, John L. Dawson, J. K. Moorhead, Thomas Williams and George V. Lawrence have been returned as duly elected in their several Districts, before mentioned, as Representatives in the Congress of the United States

The Daily Commercial

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING TERMS.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE COMMERCIAL at the following rates, from which there will be no variation:

10 Lines, or 6-8 Inch, One Square.	Daily.	3 Times a Week.	Twice a Week.	Once a Week.	Weekly.
One time	75	1 25			
Two times	1 40				
Three times	1 60				
Four times	1 90				
Five times	2 20				
One week	2 50	1 70	1 25	85	75
Seven times	2 80	1 90	1 40	90	
Eight times	3 10	2 10	1 55	1 05	
Nine times	3 40	2 30	1 70	1 15	
Ten times	3 70	2 50	1 85	1 25	
Eleven times	4 05	2 70	2 00	1 35	
Two weeks	4 25	2 90	2 20	1 45	1 40
Three weeks	6 00	4 00	3 00	2 00	2 50
One month	7 50	5 00	3 75	2 50	2 50
Two months	11 25	7 50	5 63	3 75	4 75
Three months	13 75	9 15	6 85	4 55	6 75
Six months	20 75	13 85	10 40	6 90	12 00
Nine months	27 00	18 00	13 50	9 00	16 50
One Year	32 00	21 30	16 00	10 70	20 00

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.—For one square, changeable one time each week, confined to the immediate business of the advertiser. All larger advertisements in exact proportion.

	Daily.	3 Times a week.	Twice a week.	Once a week.
One month	9 35	6 00	4 70	2 00
Three months	17 20	11 45	8 60	6 00
Six months	24 00	19 00	15 75	10 50
One year	40 00	28 00	24 50	14 00

☞ *Business or Local Notices, under head of "CITY ITEMS," TWENTY CTS., per line, each insertion.*

Special Notices, THIS CTS. per line, each insertion.

Death Notices, each insertion.....50 cents.

Marriage Notices, ...75 "

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COMMERCIAL:

The following lines, commemorative of the death of Lieut. Col. William H. Moody, were not intended for the public eye, having been written as a token of friendship for the family by a lady friend. They are worthy, however, of wider perusal than their author intended:—

"Just One Year Ago To-Night."

Backward turn! Oh Time thy flight!
Backward, just one year to-night!
Let me feel once more the blessing
Of a brother's fond caressing;
Let me see him just the same
As the night when last he came
From his tented home afar,
From the battle din of war;
Filling with a gush of gladness
Hearts that thrill to-night with sadness
Round a lonely hearth.
Lying low,—lying low
'Neath the cold December snow,
Caring naught for friend or foe
Seeing not a sister's woe,
Sleeping—"earth to earth."

Cease. Oh cease thy onward flight!
Backward roll, one year to night!
Call not "*Now*" the dark "*Hereafter*,"
Bid thy spell, and let his laughter
Echo from each chamber wall,
Down the stairway, through the hall;
Let me see him at my side,
Hear his voice in music glide
Through the songs we sang before,
In the happy days of yore.
Cheat me thus. Oh, cheat me ever!
Whisper not, "no more forever
Will thy brother come,"
Lying low, lying low,
'Neath the cold December snow,
Caring naught for friend or foe,
Seeing not a sister's woe,
In the silent tomb.

All were happy, Hope was bright,
Just one year ago to-night;
No dark presentiment or grim presentment
Chilled each full heart's rich contentment;
Saw we not the funeral pall
In the shadows on the wall;
Read not in each favorite passage
War's dread minnie rifle message,
Heard not in each lingering note,
Wail of soldier's death dirge float;
Saw not in the eyes' bright beaming
Rays from earth-turned bayonets gleaming,
Saw we, felt we naught that night
But the bow of promise bright.
But comes now the dreaded waking
All my woven fancies breaking;
For time's finger nears the hour,
And the spell unbinds its power.
On it moves —— the charm is broken
By the clocks dull warning token;
And come memories once more clinging
Round my heart and ever bringing
Visions of the past,
Lying low, lying low
'Neath the cold December snow,
Caring naught for friend or foe;
Seeing not a sister's woe;
Peaceful be his rest!

S.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ STEWART ROBERTSON, of the Third Ward, will be a candidate for Mayor of Allegheny city, subject to the decision of the Union Councils.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER of a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used: besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
3 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' AMERICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 25 cents. oct3-1y

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

EXCELSIOR

TOBACCO WORKS

R. & W. JENKINSON, Manufacturers and Dealers in

SEGARS, TOBACCO AND SNUFF,

Of all kinds, Wholesale and Retail,

No. 6, Federal Street,

three doors from the Suspension Bridge,

de9-1y ALLEGHENY CITY.

E. PICHL,

DEALER IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,

[ad3ly] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,

Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street

PITTSBURGH.

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW. oct1-1y

COUGHS! COUGHS!!

TRY STRICKLAND'S

MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM

DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

DIARRHŒA.

All the medical men and the press recommend DR. STRICKLAND'S ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants, and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

PILE REMEDY.

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

TONIC.

We can recommend these suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors: it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, and by

PARK & BRILL,

Wholesale Agents, No. 77 Federal St.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

And by

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale agents for Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Corner Wood and Second street.

Prepared by Dr A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth St Cincinnati Ohio no6-1y

BURT'S

Rat, Roach and Bed Bug Destroyer.

This most valuable and popular article for destroying Vermin never fails to give satisfaction.

E. BURT, Jr., Proprietor,
No. 12 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

R. E. SELLERS & CO., Wholesale agents for Pittsburgh and vicinity. Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Pittsburgh and Allegheny city. oct3-1ydas

CORDAGE.

OIL WELL,

MANILLA and

HEMP ROPE,

BEST AMERICAN NAVY OKUM,

An assortment constantly on hand and for sale at New York prices.

LONG & DUFF,
90 Water street.

oct7 2m

GLOVES AND MITTENS.

FUR, KID, BUCK and other

Gloves and Mittens,

in full stock, at

R. H. PALMER'S,
Sep9 54 Wood street.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

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Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

H. HOLMES, Pres. | J. HANNA, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

	Bid.	Askd.
U. S. 6-20s	100 00	.....
U. S. Certificates	96 75	.....
Allegheny Valley Railroad	.....	12 00
Dalzell	9 62½	9 75
Columbia	79 50	82 50
Phillips	.....	6 50
Germania	.....	5 05
Eldorado	.....	2 00
Rhebie	1 24	1 25
Ohio Valley	.....	1 75
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	.....	1 38
Cherry Run Central	.....	1 75
Cherry Run and Blood	.....	1 02
Cher, Story and Cherry Run	.....	1 10
Banner	.....	95
Oil City and Cherry Run	5 75	.....
Pedoral	1 80	.....
Pittsburg & Great Western	.....	1 99
Merchants	.....	75
Cherry Run and Pitt Hole	.....	1 00
McAbby	.....	1 00
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	.....	90
Coal Bluff Mining Company	.....	2 00

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.

The business of the Stock Board has fallen off greatly during the holiday season, and there is a general awaiting of the New Year, when things are expected to take a fresh start. Dalzell is without change, and is steady at 9⅞, the last advance; Caldwell, 7¼; Cherry Run, 28; Maple Shade, 84@85. Money market active. Gold, 225.

THURSDAY, Dec. 29—P. M.

The transactions at the Peoples' Stock Exchange last evening were as follows:

100 shares Culbertson Run		1 60
200 do Oil Creek and Cherry Run		3 80
200 do Ritchie (including dividend)		2 25
200 do Tarr, Story and Cherry Run		1 10
500 do do do do		1 09
100 do Pittsburgh and Great Western		2 00
1 do Steel Works		375 00

—The subscriptions received to the 7-30 and 10-40 United States loans, by the Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, are as follows:

Previously reported	$371,300
H. G. Malr	250
J. Whittier	100
S. McClain, Jr.	1,000
C. S. Overholt	7,500
John Sherrick	800
Mechanics National Bk. of Pitts	45,000
John Magoffin	6,000
S. S. Fuller	10,000
W. T. Albree	100
W. McHighe	1,000
J. P. Wilson	1,000
John Sherrick, Cashier	7,300
D. Pardee	13,500
Dr. Wm. M. Kerr	1,000
W. M. Findley	100
Samuel Scott	8,000
Mrs. Robertson	400
H. J. Smith	100
Henry Kehle	500
H. J. Roberts, Cashier	10 500
J. W. Boyce	950
John Magoffin	15,000
	125 100
	$496,400

The dullness previously noted in the general markets has become, if anything, rather intensified, and we can hardly look for any improvement, at the earliest, till about the middle of January. The National finances, very naturally, attract much attention in commercial circles, as the course for the future is by no means clearly defined, and it is almost hoping against hope to expect any general activity in business till the important disbursements now before Congress shall have been disposed of. The news from the Union armies and navy continues full of good cheer and glad tidings, and the rotten fabric of rebellion would seem to be shaking from centre to circumference. The current of the gold market has the effect to restrict trade and unsettle commercial values generally. If the onward movement of the Union arms continues, and there can be no doubt of such a course, it will be difficult to sustain the price of produce and merchandise, and there is a good deal of suspense in mercantile circles touching the future course of affairs financially and commercially.

—The report of the New York city banks for the last week stands as follows:

	Dec. 17.	Dec. 24.	Decrease.
Loans	$204,479,016	$208,512,693	Dec. $996,923
Specie	20,983,768	20,600,441	Dec. 383,327
Circulation	8,457,084	8,383,846	Dec. 73,088
Deposits	159,965,335	153,805,909	Dec. 5,759,426

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and present week:

	Last Week.	This Week.	
Loans	$13,829,744	Dec.	$45,370
Specie	47,406,494	Inc.	946,494
Legal Tend	13,346,491	Inc.	55,566
Deposits	29,663,950	Inc.	494,490
Circulation	2,516,068	Inc.	144,484

The loans show a further average increase by the above exhibit of nearly a million of dollars, and the deposits nearly half a million. The specie has again decreased over a hundred thousand dollars. The legal-tender notes and the circulation also increased.

—At Boston, yesterday, copper stocks were steady. Central closed at 50, Franklin at 56½, Hancock at 75, Huron at 40, Isle Royal at 18½, Minnesota at 26½, Pittsburgh at 82½, Rockland at 13.

—National Banks desiring to become depositories of public money and fiscal agents of the government are now required to deposit United States securities in Washington as a guaranty against loss to the Treasury, and those institutions that now have personal bonds deposited as security at Washington are required to exchange them and deposit public securities within sixty days, or they will have their authorization to receive government deposits cancelled. We learn also that certificates of indebtedness will be received at Washington as security.

—The oil district in Pennsylvania, in spite of the wild speculation with which it is associated, has proved a most important acquisition to our national wealth. The exports of oil alone during the past eleven months of the current year, amounted to 30,000,000 gallons; which, at an average price of 70 cents per gallon, is equivalent to $21,000,000. If, to this were added the domestic consumption, which cannot be estimated at less than one million barrels, or 30,000,000 gallons, it would appear that the oil product of the Union must realize from thirty-five millions to forty millions of dollars per annum.

—The interest on the public debt of the State of Illinois is now almost entirely reimbursed from the seven per cent. loan upon the gross traffic of the Illinois Central Company. The half-yearly payment of the Company to the state treasury on this account to 1st October last, was $234,485.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.

10 hhds and 80 boxes, vis: 6 hhds Mason co. lugs—1 at $8, 1 at 9, 1 at 8 90, 1 at 9 75, 1 at 10 25, 4 at 12 25. 4 hhds Mason county leaf, private sale, at $28. 80 boxes Ohio seed leaf wrappers and fillers at prices ranging from $6 to $23. Receipts moderate.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R.—D Rialaway, 180 bags wheat; D Wallace, 132 sacks oats; H Reddle, 10 dozen brooms; McCullough, & & Co, 3 sacks rags; McKnight, 6 Kegs nails; Godfrey & Co, 33 sacks rags; W P Cleary, 2 bbls scrap iron, 40 skins; L H Voigt, 2 bbls sugar, 2 bbls vinegar; 67 bbls apples; McClurkan & Co, 16 bags flour; G S Bryan, 1 car metal; Culp & Co, 100 bbls flour; G N Hoffstatt, 150 green hides.

Imports per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—Nimick & Co, 20 tons metal; H Riddle, 13 bxs cheese; Herron & Co, 89 sks oats; Shomaker & Lang, 5 bbls green apples, 149 bags oats, 8 pkgs mdse; J Rhodes, 118 bags barley, 42 empty bgs; Gregg & Wallace, 20 sks and 7 bbls barley; W Haslage, 10 pkgs mdse; J Cuthbert, 1 car bricks; R Anderson, 1 car oats and corn; McMillan & Co, 87 sks oats; J Stewart, 3 bbls apples; C B Lee, 100 bbls flour; J Arbuckle, 4 bales cotton; A Gordon, 10 bxs sheet lead; A H Childs, 6 bales tow; D N Courtney, 2 cars corn; Manchester Shop, 15 bbls oil.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, G & B, 2 kegs iron, 21 S A Friend, 1 car bark; Thompson & S, 10 pkgs mdse; Head & M, 16 sks buckwheat flour; Adams & A, 10 sks rye; W Wertz, 10 sks oats; J Fowler, 12 bush oats; J Kemp, 10 sks potatoes; Bingham & S, 76 bgs corn; C D Cass, 32 pkgs corn.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Portsmouth.

Per Golden Era—Knox & McKee, 116 sacks middlings; Mrs Dickson, 1 pkg; Wilson, Carr & Co, 64 sks roots; Spencer & McKay, 80 empty bbls; Clarke & Co, 12 sks, 2,187 bbls flour, 1,207 sks bran, 7 pkgs, 64 rolls; J Hall & Co, 5 sks mdse; Foster & Aiken, 5 sks fruit; R Hutchenson, 180 bbls flour, 43 sks feed; R T Kennedy & Bro, 42 bbls bedding; J Rhodes, 2 bbls; passenger, 1 pkg.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Friday, Dec. 30, 1864.

Business yesterday presented no change worthy of special notice, the demand was limited and so were the transactions; prices of the leading articles were unchanged, the principal change we have at present being the weather. Our rivers are in fine navigable order, in fact we have more water than business. Boats, on account of the large amount of tonnage in port, have to wait some time before they can obtain a paying trip. The Ninghtingale, from Cincinnati, had a large trip of miscellaneous articles, a large proportion being flour; she will return to that port to-day. The Armenia has all her engagements consummated, and will depart positively for St. Louis to-day; she will be followed by the Olive, Capt. Anderson, who loads in turn for that port. The Starlight is announced for Cincinnati this day; passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. The Golden Era, from Gallipolis, had a large trip as usual—one item, flour, amounted to 2,338 bbls; she will return to Portmouth on Saturday, at 4 P. M. A number of boats are due and may arrive at any hour. The following boats are in port waiting their turn: Argonaut No. 2, Pilgrim, Bayard, Anna, Champion, Glide No. 3, Kenton, Columbia, and Lizzie Martin. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice, viz:

Buckwheat Flour.—Under increased receipts prices have gave way; buyers have held off. The sales were not large; some 2,500 lbs were disposed of at $5 00@5 25 ₩ cwt.

Potatoes.—The market has been inactive for some days past, and prices have a downward tendency. Sales, in a small way, at $1 ₩ bush.

Lead.—The market was unchanged. We note sales of 200 pigs Galena at 16c ₩ lb.

Cheese.—Was unchanged, as regards prices or demand. Among the sales were 86 boxes Western Reserve at 22c; that seems to be the outside figure.

Bran.—The demand is improving. Sales, in a small way, at $2 75.

Hay.—The market was well supplied with both loose and baled. The receipts of the latter, by the river, was large. At the scales 12 loads were disposed of at $40@48 ₩ ton, a decline from the previous day's transactions of $2 ₩ ton in the lower grades.

Grain—The market was moderately active for certain descriptions. The receipts by wagon, rail and river are on the increase. Wheat was steady, but not very active; the current rates were, for Red, $2 12, and White, $2 15@2 20 per bushel. Oats were in fair demand for local purposes; sales of 280 bushels at 95c; 300 do at 97, and 200 do 96. Corn quiet, with but few transactions to record; sales 260 bush ear at depot at $1 25; 1 car to arrive, $1 30. Barley—The receipts during the week have largely increased and prices have further declined; sales of 2,500 bush Spring at $1 65@1 70; Fall, $1 75@1 80 per bush.

Flour—The market has been steady for some days; the demand was principally for small lots to meet the wants of the city trade; the receipts are coming forward freely by the river. Among the sales were the following: Extra family, 150 bbls, at $11@11 15; sales 150 do spring wheat, at $10 75; 78 do star mills, at $11 25, and 90 bbls at $11 50, which were made from wagon at lower prices; the demand was for the best qualities.

Eggs—The supply was ample; prices tend downward; sales 2 bbls at 40c; a large lot would not buy at that figure.

Butter—Prices seem to have reached the top; we note sales of 4 bbls at 45c ₩ lb.

Flax Seed—The demand is increasing; sales 200 bushels at $3 10; an advance from yesterday's prices.

Apples—The demand was moderate; sales 100 bbls, a prime article, at $3 50 ₩ bbl.

Highwines—Sales 20 bbls Westmoreland do, at $2 25.

Middlings—Sales of 1 car load, at $2 70 ₩ cwt.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, } Friday, Dec. 30, 1864.

Business—The market seemed to revive yesterday. We have a few sales to record; also a small amount of receipts to record. The Allegheny river is again in fair boating order. Notwithstanding the cold spell, the ice in that stream was not forming very fast. The steamers seen at the landing were the Advance and Echo No. 2. The Ida Rees, Leclaire No. 2, Urilda and Petrolia have all started up—a portion of them may be down to-day. We have received no reports from Oil City for some days; hence we have no information as to how the holidays passed among the oil men; we have no doubt they had a good time generally. The Oil market yesterday exhibited no change. We quote Crude at 39@40c, packages returned, and 44@45c, packages included. Refined Oils were steady, but not active at, bonded, 67½@68c; free, 87½@88c. The sales that came under our notice were:

Crude Oil.—Sales of 352 bbls bulk at 87½c; 881 do, bbls returned, at 40c; 200 bbls do, at 39c; 500 bbls, do bulk, at 39½c. This was equal to 44@45c, packages included. The above sales about clears what we had on hand.

Refined Oil.—The market was steady, but not very active. The supply on hand is not large. The only transaction reported was 200 bbls Free at 87½c, to go out of the market.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Wra & Hullings	250	James Wilkins	45
J F Smith	180	Owner	281
Total			726

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Company, 138 bbls Refined for Philadelphia.

North American Company, 142 bbls Refined for Philadelphia.

PENNA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY
December 28, 1864.

Business at the Stock Yard was in a great measure neglected. The holidays must have their day—there being a time for everything—and why not a time of enjoyment. The sales of hogs were large whilst other descriptions of stock were neglected, and prices ruled a shade lower. The packing season is fast drawing to a close. Owing to the high prices, the number of hogs packed in this vicinity will be found small as compared with last year. Below will be found the transactions that came under our notice, together with the official account of the exports for the week:

Cattle	1,954	Hogs	15,066
Sheep	1,694	Horses	300
Mules	110		

Hogs—The principle transactions were in this department. One of our large operators purchased 2,354 head during the week, at a cost of $83,613. It certainly takes money to go into the hog business. The market closed weak. The sales were as follows:

Sheep.—The market was dull and prices nominal:

	No. head.	Price.
W. M. Fuller bought	360	$7 00
W. M. Fuller "	204	6 50
W. M. Fuller "	196	6 25
G. Hesser "	250	7 50
J. Dietrick "	450	6 50
J. Rahl "	325	6 75

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

Gilchrist & Reyenthalers, Purchasers.

	No. Bought.	Av. Weight.	Price.
G & R	95	280	$12 25
G & R	161	260	12 80
G & R	355	260	12 75
G & R	90	250	12 50
G & R	193	240	12 25
G & R	87	260	12 50
G & R	69	235	12 00
G & R	205	230	12 50
G & R	74	230	12 00
G & R	184	270	12 75
G & R	78	220	12 25
G & R	209	260	12 50
G & R	54	271	12 80
G & R	100	275	12 85
G & R	92	285	13 00
J Singer	195	220	12 00
J Singer	240	210	12 00
J Singer	241	220	12 12
J Singer	160	260	11 90
J Singer	80	260	12 50

	No. Sold.	Av. Weight.	Price.
Holmes & Pfiffer	384	190	12 25
Holmes & Pfiffer	213	220	12 40
Holmes & Pfiffer	184	240	12 50
Holmes & Pfiffer	125	190	12 00
John H Glass	81	210	12 00
J Potter	180	260	12 50

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Holmes & Pfiffer sold 35 head at $6 10.
Holmes & Pfiffer sold 37 head at $5 50.
A. Greenwalt & Rahm sold 8 head at $4 80.
Myers & Bro. sold 46 head at $7 50.
Crawford & Co sold 20 head at $5 50.
W. M. Fuller sold 9 head at $7 25.
W. M. Fuller sold 124 head at $6 75.
W. M. Fuller sold 52 head at $6 00.
J. B. Huff sold 38 head at $7 50.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

ALLEGHENY, Dec. 29.

There was but a limited demand, as there were no Eastern buyers here, and it being just the time for poultry, the butchers bought just as few as they could get along with. As there were only about 400 head cattle on sale, prices were firm at a slight advance of from 4 to 8 cents according to quality. Heavy Government cattle were in good demand at 6@7 cents. Hogs rather dull; retailing at 12@14 cents. Sheep—but few were offered. Prices range from 5 to 8 cents.

SALES OF CATTLE ₩ CWT.

E Whittlesey sold 40 head at 4@5¾.
G Mills sold 7 head at 4@7.
C Thompson sold 16 head at 6.
A Taylor sold 22 head at 5½.
Holmes sold 11 head at 5@7.
W Rice sold 7 head at 5@7¾.
J McAllister sold 35 head at 4@7¾.
Marks & Bro. bought 100 head, at $6@7 25.
Rotchlids & Krouse sold 40 head, at $5@7 50.
M Boyer, sold 20 head, $4@6.
J Weis, sold 77 head, at $5 87.
Green sold S Kahn, hough 100 head, at $5@7 75.

Hogs—The market was not very active; the packing season is drawing to a close. The sales were as follows:

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

	No. Sold.	Weight.	Price.
R. C. Crim	170	270	$12 75
do. do.	113	245	12 75
Emerick	110	272	12 50
M. Weller	81	250	12 25
Hall	106	270	12 50

Other sales were made; the above will show the feeling of the market.

Sheep—There was nothing done worthy of notice; prices altogether nominal; we omit figures this time.

Bids for oats Contracts at St. Louis

Captain Wm. Currie, Assistant Quartermaster, opened bids to day for contracts to supply to the Government at Cairo, 200,000 bushels of oats, at the rate of 50,000 bushels per week. The lowest bid was 99 90c per bushel. No award was made. The bids were referred to General Allen, Chief Quartermaster at Louisville.—*Democrat.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special to the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

In the stock market to-day the feeling was unsettled; prices weak and irregular; less speculative movement in Governments, and prices lower. In the railroad and miscellaneous list the bear interest predominates, and rates are generally lower. State bonds were dull, without any special change. Mariposa stock suffered a further depreciation, and sold down to 16½. Bank shares and railroad bonds quiet. Petroleum stock market very quiet; sales of 3 000 Germania at $1 07½ to $1 10; 100 Hign Gate, $1 01; Manhattan, 75; McKinley, $7 50. The Oil Creek Company announces a dividend of one per cent. for December. The Public Petroleum Exchange will soon be opened. Money and foreign exchange quiet. The gold market has been excited over rumors, but with less changes than yesterday.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

The Gold market was strong under the manipulation of the bull operations. A Washington dispatch was handed around stating that the rumor of disaster to Butler's troops was more than true, and that Fort Fisher had not in the least been injured. This put the price up from 221¼ to 225¾. Subsequently the telegram lost its effect, and the price receded to 223¾.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

Petroleum le better. Crude, 51c; Refined, in bond, 71c; Refined, free, 91c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, December 29.

Money active and firm at 7¼@. Sterling quiet at 109⅝@109½ for gold. Gold market active and firm: opening at 229, changing to 224¾, declining to 222⅝ and closing at 223¼@224½. Government stocks without decided change. Stocks lower. Gold 224½; U. S. 6's 5-20 coupons 108¼; treasury notes, 7-30's 150; U. S. 6's, 1 year certificates, 96⅝; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 83; Quicksilver, 59; Mariposa, 16½; New York Central, 114½; Pacific Mail, 130; Erie, 82¼; Hudson, 114¾; North Western preferred, 83@84; Reading, 98; M. S. & N. I., 73¾; Illinois Central, 123¾; Pittsburgh, 96½; North Western, 41; Rock Island, 83; Fort Wayne, 103⅝.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

Cotton steady and without decided change in price at $1 15 for Middling. Flour, State and Western, 5c better, and rather more doing at $9 95@10 05 for Extra State; $10 90@11 05 for Extra R. H. O, and $11 10@12 00 for Trade Brands, market closing steady. Wheat dull at $2 21, cash, and $2 22@2 23 regular for Western. Wheat 2@5c better and more active, partly for export; Milwaukie Club $2 17, in store; Good Choice Spring, $2 21; No. 1 Milwaukie Club, $2 25; Common Winter Red Western, $2 37. Rye quiet and nominal. Corn dull at $1 86@1 90 for Mixed Western. Oats active and 1c higher, with sales at $1 07@1 08 for Western. Coffee dull. Sugar is more steady; muscovado 18¾@19; Havanna 18¾@19. Molasses dull. Wool quiet. Pork more likely active, at somewhat irregular prices; $39 12½ for mess, cash, closing at $39 25 cash; $40 50@41 for new do; $34 50@35 for prime, and $38 50@39 for prime mess, and 3,500 barrels for mess for February at sellers' and buyers' option, $41 75@42 25; 750 do do January 15 to Feruary 15, buyers' option, $42 25. 250 barrels of prime mess for January and February, $40. Beef more active at previous prices. Beef Hams quiet. Cut Meats steady at 17¼@18¾c. for Shoulders, and 19@21c. for Hams, including Shoulders, for February at 10@18¾c. Sides more active, Cumberland cut, long ribbed, long clear, short ribbed and long cut Hams, for January and February, in Pittsburgh and Cumberland, cut on the spot, and for January, at 21¼@22c. for dressed. Hogs in better demand at 16¾c. for Western. Lard rather firmer at 20@21¾c., the latter price for very choice. Butter unchanged. Cheese quiet.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.

Flour dull; nothing of consequence doing. Superfine, $9; Extra, $9 20. Wheat unchanged, but little demand; Red, $2, White, $2 25@2 30. Corn dull, and price lower; new car, $1 05. Oats, 86c. Rye nominal. Barley dull. Whiskey quiet, at $2 12½. Provisions firm; mess pork, $40@40 50. Nothing of importance done in bulk meats, or lard. Hogs firmer, 200 lbs average at $14 90@15. Receipts 300. Gold advanced to 224. Silver to 212. Money Market very close.

Hog Products.

Cincinnati.—The Hog market has been on the drag for most of the week, under a heavy Money pressure, full receipts, and part of the time bad weather. At least this was its condition up to Friday, when prices had declined to $14 for 200 pound averages, and $14 50 for Extra heavy. On Saturday there was a slight rally, mainly, however, on the part of drovers, who put 25c. per central on their stock, and stood pretty firmly for it. To day there is still more nerve in the market, under the effect of a moderate supply, and the advance contended for by sellers may be regarded as achieved, making averages of 200 pounds $14 25, and the range of the market $13 75 to $14 75. It is apprehended, by those professing to be posted, that the supply will suddenly drop off, and that ere long. It is also claimed that packing at the interior points will be slim; but whatever may be the facts, it is believed that outside operators hold a larger proportion of the stock packed here than ever before.

The receipts during the week and season were as follows:

By railway	20,074
By river	1,191
From Kentucky	7,632
Driven in	4,650
Total for the week	37,497
Previously reported	320,346
Total for the season	357,843

The whole number packed at this place last season was 370,000, and the previous season, was 368,000. The receipts for the corresponding week will be about last season, were 28,858.

The accounts which reach us from the packing places in the interior, leave no doubt that the falling off will be large, and at many of the smaller places there have been none packed, not, however, for want of hogs, but for want of confidence in the prices.

Chicago—The *Tribune* of Monday says: The receipts of hogs during the week ending to-day (December 24) amount to 88,910 five, and 30,938 dressed—showing a total of 119,857—against 129,706 live, and 19,906 dressed; total 126,512 last week, showing a decrease of 6,655. During the corresponding week in 1863, the receipts were 61,258 live, and 38,462 dressed, aggregating 20,152 less than the receipts of this week.

The shipments of live hogs during the week ending to-day (Dec. 24) amount to 10,219, against 8,884 last week. The shipments of dressed hogs amount to 3,076, against 607 for the week previous. The total shipments amount to 13,289, against 9,281 last week, and 17,395 for the corresponding week of last year.

The following table shows the shipments from the list of December 24th for three years:

	1864.	1863.	1862.
Total live to date	184 215	286,779	149 674
Add dressed to date	3 767	17,509	2,200
Total	186,980	254,288	148,744

We have not received any actual returns from the packers, but the number of hogs packed to date, since the commencement of the season, may be approximated as follows:

Receipts of live and dressed hogs from October 1st till December 24th	821,477
Shipments during the same period	186,680
Left over for packers this season	634,497

By the same process of calculation, the packing up to this date last season amounted to 558,681, and in the season of 1862–63, to 489,813. From this approximation it will be seen that the packing this season up to date falls short some 24,000, as compared with last season, and shows an increase of 144,684, compared with the season of 1862–63.

The "short crop" theorists are not quite so sanguine now as they were some two weeks ago. It is now admitted that we will pack nearly as many hogs this season as last, but interior points will show quite a falling off.

Our Exports.

The following will show the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending December 19, and since January 1:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
For the week	$2,951,636	$3,424,851	$1,610,706
Prev. reported	183,239,558	165,960,456	208,131,679
Since Jan. 1	$155,981,194	$169,324,807	$209,751,385

The exports of domestic produce for the week include 18,661 bbls wheat flour, 1,026 bbls corn meal, 28,050 bush wheat, 360 bush oats, 5,534 bush corn, 1,726 bush peas, 1,386 pkgs candles, 30 tons coal, 21 bales cotton, 1,068 bales hay, 4 bales wool, 124 bbls rosin, 15 bbls tar, 350 bbls whale oil, 1,017 galls lard oil, 79 galls linseed oil, 1,251 bbls pork, 487 bbls beef, 27,103 pounds cut meats, 23,486 pounds butter, 265,011 pounds cheese, 365,464 pounds lard, 108 bbls rice, 49,400 pounds tallow, 81,190 galls petroleum, 920 hhds and 1,071 other pkgs crude tobacco, 801,538 pounds manufactured tobacco.

New York Dry Goods Market.

The usual stagnation of trade in Christmas week prevails. The demand for all goods is slight for the moment, but stocks are light and prices firm. The mills are at work on spring goods, and much delicate styles will be produced of home-made for the coming season. Printed calicoes are very firm, and prices tend upward. The best styles are scarce. Both bleached and unbleached shirtings are scarce and inactive. Prices are firm.—*Independent.*

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by

REICHENBACH,

No. 86 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in Pittsburgh has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. jel4-1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 12 ST CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se30-1y

E. S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,

No. 114 Fourth street.

sep

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carnso	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Golden Era	Bryan	Portsmouth.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carnso	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
G. McC. Porter	Taylor	Wheeling.

The River.—Last evening at twilight there were ten feet six inches water and rising. The weather was cool, but otherwise pleasant.

The fine passenger steamer Armenia, Capt. A. C. McCallam, having been unavoidedly detained will leave this day positively for Cairo and St. Louis. The Mississippi being clear of ice she will reach her destination without let or hindrance. Our ever attentive friend A. C. McJ., will do the honors in the office with credit to himself and profit for the owners.

The fine passenger steamer Nightingale, Capt. Fisher, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville this day. This boat has the best of accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Mr. J. L. Carter, who presides in the office will see that passengers are well cared for.

The fine passenger steamer Starlight, Capt. G. N. Armstrong, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has the best of accommodations and careful officers. Our old friend Mr. Lynch, who has charge of the office, will see that the passengers have the best of attention.

The steamer Golden Era, arrived with a large trip. She will return to Gallipolis and Portsmouth on Saturday.

NOTICE—STEAMBOAT MEN—We are now manufacturing a very superior article of CORK LIFE PRESERVERS. We would respectfully call your attention to our before purchasing elsewhere. We will guarantee them to pass inspection.
ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO., No. 122 Third Street.
oct5-tf

RIVER PACKETS.

Weekly Marietta & Parkersburg Packet.

Regular Passenger Steamer for Wheeling, Sun Fish, Sistersville, Bull Creek, Marietta and Parkersburg.
The new and fast side-wheel passenger Steamer
BAYARD,
J. G. Saint, Master, Daniel Moore, Clerk.
Leaves Pittsburgh every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 11 a.m.
Leaves Wheeling at 3 p. m. same days.
Returning, leaves Parkersburg TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 7 p. m.
Leaves Marietta at 8 p. m. same days.
Leaves Wheeling at 7 a. m. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, Agent,
dec28 No. 86 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packets.

For Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville, and Wheeling, Connecting with Parkersburg, Marietta and Bull Creek.
THE fine Passenger Steamer
MINKRVA, John Gordon, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,
Wharf-boat below Monongahela Bridge.

Regular Pittsburgh & Wheeling Packet.
THE new and fast running passenger steamer,
G. M'C. PORTER,
T. L. Taylor, Captain. L. F. Beeler, Clerk, leaves Wheeling every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, a. m., and Pittsburgh every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, m.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
8 JAMES COLLINS, Agent, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line.
FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.
The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, J. R. Stull, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Friday, at 4 o'clock, a. m. The new steamer JULIA Wm. Cottson, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Saturday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Tuesday, at 4 o'clock, a. m.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
and H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville, O.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Big Sandy, Ironton, Gallipolis and Portsmouth.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 10 a. m. The splendid passenger steamer GOLDEN ERA, Wash. H Kerr (Commander), having a carrying capacity of 200 tons, will leave Pittsburgh every SATURDAY, at 10 a. m., and Portsmouth every MONDAY 5 P. M. Will connect every MONDAY with the A. No. 1 Packet Richmond. The GOLDEN ERA will receive freight through to Cincinnati.
JOHN FLACK, Agent.
For freight or passage apply on board.

Cincinnati and Louisville.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
ON THIS DAY, Dec. 30, at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer NIGHTINGALE, W. R. Fisher, Commander, J. L. Carter, Clerk, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
29 JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
THIS DAY, December 30th, at 4 p. m. The splendid passenger steamer STARLIGHT, G. N. Armstrong, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK, Agent.
26 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
ON THIS DAY, Dec. 30th at 4 p. m. The splendid passenger steamer ARMENIA, A. C. M'Callum, Commander, For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK or
19 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

IRON.

C. H. SPANG. C. R. HERRON. J. W. CHALFANT
SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 91 and 93 WATER STREET,
ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,
sep PITTSBURGH, PA.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
feb2-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

EXCELSIOR BOLT & NUT WORKS.—LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
Bolts, Nuts, Washers & Thimble Skeins.
☞ Office and Warerooms corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jy6-1y

LAKE SUPERIOR
Copper Mills and Smelting Works.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.
Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.
WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh18

FOR COLD WEATHER.
We have a full stock of very heavy
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS